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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXV NO. 188 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Jawaharlal Explains Office Acceptance

Ministers' Hands Must Be Strengthened

Because Weakening Them Is To Weaken Congress

DISCIPLINE ESSENCE OF TRUE DEMOCRACY

A warning against unnecessary and destructive criticism against the Congress Ministers whose powers were limited under the constitution was given by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, in the course of a speech he delivered on Monday evening at Azad Maidan. Congress had accepted office with a view to strengthen the masses and the Congress organisation. The Congress Ministers were trying to do their best.

Discipline, Need Of Hour

The Pandit, who was lustily cheered, spoke for more than an hour and laid stress on discipline, which alone would lead Indians towards their goal. Indiscipline was a source of weakness and would carry them nowhere.

In the fight that the Congress was carrying on, individuals counted for nothing, individuals might come and individuals might go but the fight for Indian freedom would continue and the Speaker appealed to the people to forget personalities and march forward with their eyes fixed on their objective.

Observe Andaman Day

The necessity for agitating for redress of the grievances of the 200 political prisoners in the cellular prison in Andamans (an All-India question) was stressed by the Congress President who appealed to every Indian to join in the Andaman Day observance on August 14.

The love and regard the public of Bombay have for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was evidenced immediately after the Congress President had concluded the speech. Everyone assembled rushed to the dais and wanted to have "Dharshan" of the Congress leader. He was overwhelmed by people on all sides and it was with the greatest difficulty that he managed to 'step' to his car and drive away.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which organised the meeting in welcoming Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Bombay said that the love and regard the people had for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was evidenced by the magnitude of the gathering. It was months ago that Pandit Jawaharlal paid a flying visit to Bombay during the Election Campaign. He requested Panditji to address the gathering.

ELECTIONS & AFTER

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who rose amidst continued applause in the course of his speech said that it was after months that he was visiting Bombay. During that period many things had happened in India and in the world. After the Faizpur session of the Congress the Delhi Convention and the A.I.C.C. meetings were held where the question of offices was decided. Before that the Congress had come triumphantly in the elections and after the elections the decision on the question of offices could not be postponed and conditional acceptance was decided upon. It resulted in a constitutional controversy on the question of assurances. The position was cleared to a great extent and the Congress decided upon acceptance of office. After that decision Congressmen had formed Ministries in six provinces. This was a new line of action so far as the Congress was concerned.

After the acceptance of office many had begun to doubt as to whether the Congress fight for achieving Indian Freedom was over or was to continue. When some of the Congress officials themselves had begun to feel like that there was no surprise in others feeling so but the fundamental policy of the Congress remained the same. Independence cannot be achieved through the Councils. They could only win it by a greater struggle than that they had waged and they must prepare for it.

DEMOCRACY V. FASCISM

Panditji continuing said that world events were moving fast. He referred to Spain and said that though it was called a Civil War, the war that was in progress was a conflict between two forces, namely, democracy and Fascism. Indians sympathised with those who were fighting for Democracy and had helped them in so far as a poor country like India could. Japan had been slicing China bit by bit for her own benefit. Her latest act was resented by the Chinese people, possibly because they had gained in strength or it might be because they became desperate and could not tolerate Japanese aggression any further. The Indian problem was part of a World problem and it would be difficult to get a clear conception of the Indian problem unless one understood the world problem properly.

The Indian Provinces, said the Pandit, were as big as countries in Europe each province having a problem of its own. The British Government was the same in all the Indian provinces following a uniform policy. The Congress also should follow the same policy for all the provinces. if not they might weaken their strength, as each province would begin to look at things from its provincial points of view. That forebode danger.

NO CONGRESS RAJ.

Acceptance of offices by Congress did not mean that Indians had got Swaraj and it would be foolish to say that there was

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 6)

TRI-COLOUR PULLED DOWN

School Secretary Awaits Education Minister's Order For Re-hoisting!

PATNA, Aug. 9.

A Daltonganj Palamu report says that a National Flag hoisted on the Giribar High School on August 1 was pulled down by its secretary. A public meeting held here demanded of the Secretary the re-hoisting the flag within three days.

The Secretary has publicly stated that he was waiting for a general circular from the Education Minister and the Inspector of Schools, pending which he could not rehoist the flag.—United Press.

NAZIS TO RETALIATE?

BER.

Sir Ogilvie Forbes called at the foreign office to discuss the German journalists' expulsion from England.

It is believed that steps will be taken against at least one British Journalist in Berlin.—Reuter.

Dr. Woermann, Councillor of the German Embassy called at the Foreign Office this morning in connection with the expulsion of German journalists, but hitherto the nature of the communication is unknown, though it is believed it was couched in restrained terms.—Reuter.

BOMBAY GOVT. AND KURLA STRIKE

POONA, Aug. 9.

It is understood tha the Bombay Government will intervene in the dispute between the management of the Swadeshi Mills, Kurla, a suburb of Bombay, with a view to bringing about a settlement.

A lockout has been declared since last Friday, following a stay-in strike. Mr. Jhabwala, M.L.A., President of the strikers, waited this afternoon upon Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier, and placed the workers' grievances before him.

It is understood that Mr. Nanda, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier, will be deputed in this connection and will proceed to Kurla on Wednesday to study the situation and report thereon.—A. P.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE IN ZANZIBAR

Put Embargo On Cloves Urges Indian Association

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 9.

The Zanzibar Indian Association Cables:—

The first week of passive resistance passed off peacefully Indian shippers and dealers completely abstaining from co-operation with Clove Growers Association European merchants are sympathising

Arabs and natives are beginning to appreciate the Indian viewpoint that the Decree is harmful

APPEAL TO INDIA

Indian community are firm and eagerly await patriotic action in the Indian Assembly. Embargo on Zanzibar cloves is the only remedy to alleviate sufferings of compatriots in Zanzibar.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE TO BE CLOSED DOWN?

POONA, Aug. 9.

It is understood that Government is likely to recommend that the Elphinstone College of Bombay should be closed down.—United Press.

CUTTACK. On account of the railway line being breached between Khurda and Puri the Orissa Governor's visit to Cuttack has been postponed.—A. P.

BRITAIN PROTESTS

Against Insurgents' Bombing Of "Corporal"

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The British ambassador at Hendaye has been instructed to protest strongly to General Franco against 'planes bombing the "British Corporal" last week.—Reuter

Instructions To Br. Ships In Mediterranean

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 9.

All the British warships in the Mediterranean, as also the naval shore stations have been instructed to keep in the closest wireless contact with all the British merchantmen.—Reuter

HEAVY SECURITY DEMANDED

'Basumati' To Deposit Rs. 15,000

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

A fresh security of Rs. 15,000 was demanded to-day from the printer of "Dainik Basumati," a Nationalist vernacular daily and keeper of the Basumati Rotary Press, wherein the paper is printed, when the management applied for a fresh declaration.

It will be recalled that Rs. 5,000 out of the total security deposit of Rs. 6,000 was forfeited for the leading article appearing in its issue of 29th June, dealing with the alleged desecration of Hindu deities in Pabna district.—United Press.

U. P. 'Puppets' Forced To Eat Humble Pie

Consign Anti-Congress Propaganda Leaflets To Flames

CONGRESS CABINET'S DECISION DOES IT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, August 9.

The story of curious misadventure of the outgoing Interim Ministry in U. P. has come to light.

The Interim Ministry was somehow persuaded to believe that Congress leaders would never accept office in the near future. So they girded up their loins and set out to conquer the countryside by sweeping propaganda. About one lakh of pamphlets condemning Congress leaders' policy of refusal to accept office and consequently their inability to do anything for the peasants were printed. The executive officers in districts were instructed to make arrangements for the broadcast of this huge literature among the villagers and explain to them and others, who visited these officers, the importance of the Interim Ministry's programme.

Congress Cabinet Does It

Before these pamphlets, however, could be distributed the Congress Working Committee decided to favour acceptance of the offices. Like the best laid schemes of mice and men the scheme of the Interim Ministers miscarried.

Forced To Eat "Humble Pie"

There was nothing left for the ill-fated Ministers but to demolish this mountain of propaganda in quickest time. These pamphlets I hear were consigned to fire to avoid falling into hands of the Congress Ministry.

Japanese Troops Enter Peking

Chinese Govt. Radio Station Dismantled By Police

PEIPING, August 9.

Three thousand Japanese troops entered Peking to-day, commanded by Major-General Kawabe, who reviewed them in the main street of the Legation quarter afterwards.

He is issuing a proclamation threatening disturbers of the peace with severe penalties.

The police have dismantled the Chinese Government Radio Station.

The Japanese forces in North China are estimated at 45,000.—Reuter.

Incident Near Hungjao Aerodrome

SHANGHAI, Aug. 9.

One Chinese and one Japanese are reported to have been killed in an inciden near the Hungjao Aerodrome on the western outskirts of Shanghai.

The Chinese Militiamen are not allowing anyone to pass into the area.—Reuter.

C. I. STATES AND FEDERATION

JHANSI, Aug. 9.

In the course of to-day's deliberations, the Central India States' Representatives' Conference considered the Standing Committee recommendations regarding Schedule 3 of the Draft Instrument of Accession relating to extra-territorial State rights and Mr Morgan's suggestions thereon. The Conference has decided to utilise the suggestions on suitable occasions.

CONGRESS PROPOSAL

The Associated Press gathers from talks with Ministers that there is a move afoot among some of the influential Congress leaders and certain of the big States' representatives for evolving a formula for a coalition of both parties in the Federal Assembly. It is further understood that a Congress leader has placed a compromise proposal before the States that State representatives to the Federal Assembly should be elected by general franchise or elected by the State legislature and not nominated by the ruler.

Hopes are entertained in State Ministerial quarters that the move can materialise if a real, earnest and genuine attempt is made on both sides. A prominent Minister in the course of talk remarked that, if the move materialised, it would be a happy augury and open a new era. He added: "We will side with progressive views and elements and not act as a nominated members' block."—A. P.

PENSION TO BE RESTORED?

Bombay Govt. Move In Retired Educational Inspector's Case

POONA, Aug. 9.

It is understood that the Government are considering the case of Mr. Vinayakrao B. Joshi, a retired Educational Inspector of Dharwar and a Congress leader, whose pension has been stopped since 1921.

It is likely that the Government may restore his pension.—A. P.

Poona: Mr. M. P. Patil has begun to work as Parliamentary Secretary to the Revenue Department of the Government of Bombay.—

Bengal Assembly Stultifies Itself

Home Minister's Homily On Terrorism

Congress Resolution On Release Of Politicals Watered Down In Name Of "Public Safety"

CALCUTTA, August 9.

After five hours debate the Bengal Legislative Assembly accepted by 139 votes to 85 a Moslem Coalition Party member's amendment to the Congress resolution. The resolution as amended was thereafterr put to vote and carried by 141 votes to 89.

Inadequate

The amendment urged that all detenus and Regulation III prisoners should be released and all restrictions placed on the liberties of others under various other legal enactments should be removed at the earliest possible moment in so far as such orders were consistent with "public safety".

Congress Demand

The Congress Party's resolution demanded the immediate release of these prisoners and also the removal of all restrictions forthwith.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose and Mr. T. C. Goswami on behalf of the Opposition participated in the debate. Nawab Sir K. G. M. Faroqui, ex-Minister, and Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmed, Secretary of Krishak Proja Party of which the Chief Minister is the leader voted with the Congress.

HOME MINISTER PLEADS FOR "GO SLOW" POLICY

Replying to the debate on the non-official resolution in the Bengal Legislative Assembly to-day urging the immediate release of all the political prisoners and detenus, Sir Nazimuddin, the Home Minister, adumbrated the Government policy which would be "to go to the farthest limits consistent with public safety. They will give effect to that policy by a gradual though not unduly dilatory process, so that at each successive stage they may be guided by experience, in the immediate as well as the more remote past. Until it is clear that terrorist methods have been abandoned for the future the Government must pay due heed to their experience in the past, but the process of release can be accelerated in proportion to the co-operation and support given to the Government by the public in rallying opinion against Terrorist methods and preventing the recrudescence of Terrorism and other violent and subversive movements."

GOVERNMENT'S MEASURES.

The Minister detailing with the Government's policy said that barring exceptional cases all the detenus, who had been in home domiciles for three months or more would be released either unconditionally or on parole All who had been in village domicile over three months, would be sent to home domicile.

REPATRIATION OF PRISONERS

Sir Nazimuddin added: "We have decided to reduce with all possible speed the number of Detention Camps and Jails. We shall bring back to the province all those detained under Regulation III and the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act outside Bengal as soon as we make arrangements to receive them."

ACTION TAKEN SO FAR

The policy of Government, said Sir Nazimuddin was to release the detenu as rapidly as possible, consistently with public safety, and ensuring as far as they could that those released had the opportunity of settling down in normal life of useful citizenship. Since April, he declared, the Government had decided to allow some form of relaxation in about 1,000 cases, and the number of detenus in jail camps, and village domicile had fallen by about 325. About 100 more would be shortly transferred to training camps, with a view to being unconditionally released on the completion of their course of instruction. In accordance with the policy adumbrated by him he hoped that orders for the release of about 250 in home domicile would be issued very soon.

"I can assure the House and the people of Bengal that one of the direct consequences of the policy of the present Government has been definitely to expedite the process of the release of detenus. The present Government is not vindictive to the detenus, and they are anxious to put an end to the condition which is causing suffering and hardship to such large numbers of parents in this province.

Not a single detenu will be detained a day longer than it is absolutely necessary in the interest of "public safety". But I would like again to emphasise the fact that the process of release will depend largely on the co-operation and support that Government will receive in favour of the policy announced and in creating the atmosphere which will prevent young men from taking to subversive activities. Congress leaders can help a great deal to create a favourable atmosphere."—A. P.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

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CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No. (——) The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted a very fair, cultured girl, less than twenty-five years of age, of aristocratic family, to marry a Hindu in the Indian Civil Service. Apply box No. 8866, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—A Hindu Gentleman no objection of caste with good qualification on service drawing at least 150 to 200 rupees a month to Marry a young lady Dr. of high Hindu family of fair complexion. Knowing good knitting, embroidery, needle work, good at motor driving, horse and bicycle riding. Good at tennis and can play many kinds of musical instruments. Apply Box No. 8871. "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to qualify as Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

44. SPARE TIME WORK

Wanted in every town influential and intelligent spare-time Representative for our Darjeeling Tea. Terms liberal. Apply Himalayan Tea Stores, Kurseong. (8833)

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

We have arranged to take a few Adlets entirely free of charge from helpless Unemployed who cannot afford to make any payment, even the smallest, for Adletising their requirement of a Job. We reserve the right of rejecting any application or accepting one for publication in the Bombay Chronicle, or the Bombay Samachar or in both the papers. Full name and address will have to be published under this Free insertions. (151)

F. M. Sheikh, Ghedbagasra, Via Bantva, Kathiawar, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Compositor or as a Teacher. Can do typewriting also. Willing to go anywhere. (110—42)

M. S. Kadiwalla, Oomer Jamal Stables, Alamgir Hotel, Bellasis Road, Bombay 8, Now Unemployed, seeks service as a Motor Driver. Knows Gujarati and English type composing. (111-24)

H. B. Lachke, 27, Budhwar Peth, Poona City, Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job of a Cartoonist. (112—26)

A. D. Deshmukh, Khandwa, Now Unemployed, seeks any job. (113—11)

H. K. Shah, C|o Jairam Jadhawji & Sons, 74, Nagdevi Cross Lane, Bombay 3. Now Unemployed, wishes to get a job as a Deshi Accountant. Can work as a Bill Collector for which good references are offered. Is in need of immediate relief. (114—42)

153. CLASSES

Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Classes, Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank, Bombay. In 1932, 1934, 1935 London Advanced Examinations Second and First in the world, with Medals. Morning or night, classes. Monthly instalments. New admission daily. (8800)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

Special Eczema Clinic. Complete cure for any type and stage, for particulars, write to Box No. 8874, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees, etc. Pay Rs. 200. Particulars free. The National Trading Co., Ludhiana, 51. (8843)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MATHURADAS HARIBHAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all incumbrances.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground situate, lying and being at Cavel Street in the Island City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 115, New Survey No. 200, Cadastral Survey No. 1882 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C ward No. 3755 and Street No. 102 and bounded, on the East by the house of Hercules Athoide, on the West by public Road and house of Anna Clara, on the north by the house of Anna Maria Boccaro and partly by public street and on the South by the house of Elias Ferreira

Dated this 9th day of August, 1937.

MAZAGONWALLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5973.

Public Notices.

DHUNRAJ MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of DHUNRAJ MILLS, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at the Mill premises, Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay on FRIDAY, the 3rd September, 1937 at 5 p. m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following Resolution as a Special Resolution:—

(a) That the draft of a Tripartite Agreement between the Company of the first part, Dhanrajgirji Raja Narsingirji of the second part and Ramgopal Ganpatrai of the third part now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purpose of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(b) That the draft of an Agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs Ramgopal Ganpatrai and Company of the other part whereby Messrs Ramgopal Ganpatrai and Company are appointed the Sole Managing Agents of the Company upon the terms and conditions therein provided which draft is now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(c) That the draft of an Agreement between the Company of the one part and Messrs Ramrikhdas Balkison of the other part whereby Messrs Ramrikhdas Balkisson are appointed the Sole Selling Agents of the Company upon the terms and conditions therein provided which draft is now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved, and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(d) That the draft of a First Debenture Trust Deed between the Company of the one part and Ramgopal Ganpatrai and another of the other part now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(e) That the draft of a Second Debenture Trust Deed between the Company of the one part and Ramgopal Ganpatrai and another of the other part now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate, engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(f) That the draft of a Deed of Hypothecation between the Company of the one part and Ramgopal Ganpatrai of the other part now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purposes of identification be and the same is hereby approved and that the Seal of the Company be affixed to duplicate engrossments thereof in the presence of any two Directors of the Company.

(g) That the Articles of Association contained in the printed document now laid upon the table and for the purpose of identification initialled by the Chairman be and they are hereby approved and adopted as the Articles of Association of the Company in lieu of and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles of Association thereof.

(h) That the name of the Company be changed into "KRISHNA MILLS, LIMITED", and that the Agents be authorised to obtain the approval of the Central Government thereto.

Dated this 9th day of August, 1937.

By Order of the Board,
Per Pro. Dhanrajgir Raja Narsingirji,
M. KAILASGIR PURSHOTTAMGIRJI,
Agent.

NOTE:—Copies of all the above draft documents will be available for inspection by the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Company during business hours from the 25th August, 1937, uptill the date of the Meeting. (5970)

Public Notices.

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 58, Sayani Road, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 24th day of AUGUST, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March 1937.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 10th to 24th August, 1937, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JUGATRAM & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 26th July 1937.

(N.B.—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office on and after Monday the 30th August 1937 to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on Tuesday the 10th August 1937.)

5972.

Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 416—OF 1937.

RE: ARDESHIR BOMANJI SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, residing at Lamington Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....A Debtor.

Ex parte: THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE, CO., LTD.: .....Petitioning Creditors.

On the 6th day of August, 1937, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1937.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.

5971.

Auction Sales.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS

AUCTION SALE OF TALKIE FILMS, STOCK-IN-TRADE, ARTICLES AND THINGS, RIGHTS, ETC., AND ALSO THE GOODWILL OF KRISHNA TONE TALKIES AND BHARAT MOVIETONE TALKIES.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 378 of 1937 (Chandulal vs. Manekbai), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-DAY), TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1937, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Talkie Films, stock-in-trade, articles and things, rights, etc., including recording sets with cameras, microphones, etc., lying at Dadar Main Road and Chakala, near Andheri, together with the goodwill of the business carried on in the name and style of Krishna Tone Talkies and Bharat Movietone Talkies.

The said articles are on view from 12 noon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE VALUABLE PANEL STUDDED WITH PRECIOUS STONES, SATSUMA AND CHINA JARS, CURIOS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Party concerned and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Mr. Kanji Gordhandas, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY), TUESDAY, the 10th August, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

One valuable panel, one pair Satsuma jars, one pair China jars, one pair full size copper-enamel vases.

The above articles are on view. Cash will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Legal Notices.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MHOW CANTONMENT.
(Mis. Appn. No. 13 of 1937.)

IN RE: THE ESTATE OF MRS. JERBAI NUSERWANJI MASALAWALA.

NOTICE.

To,

Whom it may concern.

WHEREAS NANABHOY JEHANGIRJI CURSETJI has applied for Letters of Administration to the estate of the deceased abovenamed and whereas the Court has fixed 30th August, 1937, at 10 a.m. for hearing the said application. Any one interested in the application is required to attend this Court on the date and time aforesaid.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Court this 22nd day of July 1937.

SEAL

By Order,
ASIQALI,
Clerk of the Court,
Mhow Cantt.

(8872)

WELLINGTON

THREE SHOWS DAILY
At 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FROM TO-DAY

The Kings of Buffoonery

LAUREL & HARDY

in their best and merriest comedy hit as bandits who capture howls in

"THE DEVIL'S BROTHER"

MUSIC GAY WITH ROMANCE!
Bring your kiddies—they will simply scream with laughter

Plans open. 'Phone 22666.

REMEMBER NEXT SATURDAY

New Theatres Ltd.'s Latest Epic...

ANATH-ASHRAM

Starring:—

UMASHASHI

ETC.

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APPEAL TO PUNJAB SOCIALISTS

Sequel To Party Executive Allegations Against Karam Singh Mann

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail).

Dr. K. M. Ashraf and S. Sajjad Zahir, member, central executive, All-India Congress Socialist Party, have jointly issued the following press statement:

We have read with surprise and sorrow the statement recently issued in the press saying that the Executive of the Punjab Congress Socialist Party considers Mr. Karam Singh Mann as one of the two persons implicated in the arrest of Bhai Gurmukh Singh, we believe that in doing this the Punjab Executive of the Congress Socialist Party has committed a great mistake and perpetrated an act of grave injustice. While we were in the Punjab about two months ago, we issued a statement expressing our fullest confidence and trust in Mr. K. S. Mann based on an experience of eight years' political work in England and in India. During this time we were closely associated and we know that Mr. K. S. Mann is one of the bravest and finest fighters for India's independence and for Socialism. There could not possibly be two opinions as to his political integrity.

CORROBORATING STATEMENT

Our statement was followed by the statement of such seasoned comrades as Sohan Singh Joshi, M.L.A. (ex-prisoner, Meerut Conspiracy Case), comrade Abdul Majid (ex-prisoner, Meerut Conspiracy Case), Mr. Harjah Singh, M. L.A. (ex-State prisoner) and Master Kabul Singh, M.L.A., President, District Congress Committee, Jullundar, wherein they completely associated themselves with our statement.

We had expressed the hope in our previous statement that all the charges against Mr. Mann would be immediately dropped by the Congress Socialist Party Executive and that in the interests of Socialist and anti-Imperialist unity in the Punjab a spirit of mutual trust and comradeship will prevail. This has not been done—we, therefore, find it incumbent upon as to reiterate our trust and confidence in Mr. Karam Singh Mann. We know that an overwhelming majority of anti-Imperialist opinion in the Punjab agreed with us. It is a pity that partisanship rivalry and baseless suspicion should blind some people to such an extent that they are prepared to sacrifice the cause of Socialist unity in the Punjab to their petty intrigues.

APPEAL TO PUNJAB WORKERS

Even Messrs. Harjab Singh and Kabul Singh are threatened with disciplinary action of the Punjab Executive for having supported Mr. Mann. This is hardly the way to strengthen the Congress Socialist Party which we all want to do. This is hardly the way to work for the building up of our anti-Imperialist United Front. We ask our comrades in the Punjab to see that all the four allegations against one of our best workers are wiped out as soon as possible, that the spirit of partisanship is crushed and that trust and unity are restored in the Socialist ranks of the Punjab.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Orders were passed by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Monday morning in the Hindu widow Abduction Case.

Gopal Yellappa, the Hindu youth, and Sheikh Kassam Sheikh Haroon, the C.I.D. Constable from Phalton Road Station, were both committed to the next Criminal Sessions.

Kitta Thimma, the taxi-driver, was dicharged.

Mr. Charl, Advocate, defended the C.I.D. Constable and Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, defended the taxi-driver. The first accused was undefended.

Marappa Kencha arrested in connection with the theft of revenue stamps collectively valued at Rs. 74,200 was order to be discharged, to-day, at the Esplanade Police Court, as the Police found nothing incriminating against him.

An inquest was held to-day on the body of an unidentified male Hindu, who was run over by a local Down train and killed on the spot on August 6, near Matunga bridge of G. I. P. Railway.

The Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A verdict of accidental death was returned to-day by the Bombay Coroners' Jury at the inquest on the body of a boy named Ballays Paraway (5), who died of injuries in the B. J. Hospital yesterday, followin a fall from the third floor of a window of a house in 6th lane, Kamatipura.

Liquor Shop Burgled

A Foreign Liquor Bar on Lamington Road was broken into by burglars and cash amounting to Rs. 412 is reported to have been stolen.

The Lamington Road Police to whom a complaint was lodged, examined the premises of the Empress Bar, which was burgled, and found that some iron bars had been bent of a door at the rear of the building and an entrance had been effected by the culprits.

Strange as it may appear, the miscreants were only after cash and did not touch any of the alcoholic drinks which were handy.

Further inquiries are in progress.

Alleged Gambling

On information that card gaming that was being carried on in the courtyard of house number 305, Lamington Road, Sub-Inspector M. Kamat, sent a punter with marked coins to play there and a little later raided the place.

Thirteen persons who were alleged to be playing "flush" were arrested and were bailed out at Girgaum to-day.

Their names are:

Joseph Pinto, Sitaram Raghunath, Simon Dennis, Abdul Kadar, Sheik Abdul Kadar, Jonathan Rodrigue, John Fernandez, Shir Rodrigues, Francis D'souza, Seprian Kulas, Domnig Fernandez, Francis Fernandez and Pascal Fernandez.

At Alexandra Docks.

Anaytulla Khan Nuruddin was arrested on Friday afternoon in shed number nine, Alexandra Dock.

BOMBAY, Monday.

It was alleged that he was accepting race bets.

The Maharbouri police arrested Wasudeo Anant Naik on Friday night. It was alleged that he was the owner of a pan shop in Hazrabai Building, Duncan Road, from which sutta slips and marked coins were recovered.

Rs. 350 in Cash Seized.

There were three raids on Friday evening in various parts of the city resulting in 12 arrests. In one of these raids at Rustom building, Fergusson Road, cash to the extent of Rs. 350 was seized.

On Saturday an equal number of raids yielded nine arrests.

All the arrested persons were enlarged on bail till August 23.

The names of these persons are Maruti Anaji, Dattaram Bapu, Govind Dowlata, Fakirmohamed Abdulla, Gangaram Hari, Shankar Tukaram, Sebastian Joseph, John Rebello, Ramanna Buchanna, Sadashiv Krishna, Krishna Kesava Ghosale, Ismail Babania, Santan Fernandez, Ceaspon D'Souza, Dominik Kuraya, Balakrishna Sadashiv Parab, Sankar Sakharam Korde, Chinat Ragho Chavan, Savalram Raghoba, Gunaji Sambhoo and Mahadeo Dhak.

Kookra Anta, a servant in Cowasji Jehangir and Company, Church Gate Street, who is alleged to have absconded with about Rs. 100 entrusted to him by the cashier of the Company, was arrested after a month in a village called Palmar in South Kanara.

He was brought to Bombay yesterday and handed over to the Palton Road Police.

The accused was ordered to be remanded to Police custody for a fortnight at the Esplanade Police Court, to-day, pending furtner enquiries.

When a Customs sepoy at the Alexandra Docks wanted to search the pesron of a man, the latter was stated to have offered resistance and pushed the sepoy, last evening

The sepoy sustained injuries. Abdul Karim Pathi was arrested by the Yellow Gate police. He was placed before the Esplanade Police Court Magistrate and ordered to be released on bail.

Alleged Cheating

Jakhraj Kasturchand with two "aliases" was put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, to-day, on a charge of cheating.

It appears that the accused was introduced to Ramniklal Narottamdas who wanted to start business as commission agent at Abdul Rehman Street. It is further alleged that as Ramniklal was in need of money and as the accused claimed association and influence with Multani Association, he gave the accused about Rs. 166 from time to time, as initial expenses to get a loan.

Some days later the complainant lodged a complaint with the Princess Street Police and Jakhraj was arrested yesterday.

Dattaram Ramchandra Parwate (39), was injured in a collision with a hack victoria, when he was cycling near Royal Cinema at Grant Road, on August 6. He was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday morning.

The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death at an inquest held at the Coroner's Court, Bombay, to-day.

THANA SCHOOL BOARD

(From A Correspondent)

THANA, Aug. 6.

At an ordinary general meeting of the Thana Municipal School Board held on 4th August 1937 the resignation of Miss P. T. Ranadive B.A. (Vice-Chairman) amongst other things was accepted on account of her ill-health and her services appreciated.

Dr. T. Wells (Ex-Mayor of Thana) proposed Mr. D. P. Thanawalla as Vice-Chairman for the remaining term of the Board seconded by Mr. D. B. Reporter. As no other name was proposed Mr. D. P. Thanawalla was declared elected unopposed.

Mr. D. P. Thanawalla is a prominent Congressman of Thana and was elected on the Municipal School Board two years back with an overwhelming number of votes which is supposed to be a record in the History of the Thana Municipal School Board.

CONFERENCE OF LOCAL BODIES

To Review Statutes And Suggest Changes In Administration

Messrs. S. S. Naik and C. D. Barfivala, of the Local Self-Government Institute, waited on the Hon'ble Mr L. M Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government and held long discussions on several important questions pertaining to his portfolio.

It was finally decided that the Institute would convene a Conference of Local Bodies in the Province where all the present statutes and practice relating to the administration of Local Self-Government may be reviewed and recommendations made to Government to undertake required legislative or administrative measure. It is proposed to call such conference in or about November 1937. The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government will preside.

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BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' MEMORANDUM

Need For Tightening Bill To Make It Fool-Proof

In its Memorandum on the Insurance Bill submitted to the Government of India the Bombay Shareholders' Association has examined the detailed clauses of the Bill and made a number of suggestions. The Association points out that insurance companies are by their Memorandum empowered to carry on trading activities. It contends that this should not be permitted and suggests that the activities of insurance companies should be restricted to insurance business only just as the activities of banking companies have been restricted to banking business by the Companies Act as amended.

With regard to clause 8 of the Bill under which application of life funds for any purposes other than those of life insurance is not permitted, the Association feels that this would be ineffective, in those cases where investments of life funds are made in the purchase of share or interest in some other insurance business. It refers to a concrete case in which a well-known life office in Bombay started a fire subsidiary and applied its funds in the purchase of shares of the subsidiary. It has therefore suggested incorporation of a provision debarring investment of life funds in any share or interest in any insurance business without the sanction of the Court and in this connection has relied upon sub-clause (2) of clause 4 of the Bill annexed to the Clauson Committee's Report as also on para 110(b)(1) of Mr. Sen's Report.

DIRECTORS AS TRUSTEES

Referring to the absence of any provision in the Bill making directors liable for misapplication of life funds, the Association has suggested that in this respect directors should be placed in the position of trustees 'vis-a-vis' the policyholders. It relies upon the observations of the Clauson Committee that such responsibility can hardly be regarded in the case of a properly managed company as one which imposes hardship on a director.

The Association supports the Regulations and Forms as to accounts contained in the various schedules to the Bill as providing most welcome publicity which is one of the objects of the Bill. It contends that the Schedules and Forms should not be watered down as has been suggested in certain quarters but that every attempt should be made to improve upon them by the inclusion of more details. The Association then makes a number of suggestions in regard to the accounts provisions of the Bill and the Forms attached thereto.

The Association supports the provision requiring Indian insurance companies to keep a certain portion of their assets in Government securities and suggests that it should be strengthened by debarring insurance companies from advancing moneys on mortgage unless the mortgage is a first mortgage of immovable property situated in British India and the value of the property exceeds by one-third, or, if consisting of buildings, exceeds by one-half the mortgage moneys.

NON-INDIAN COMPANIES

In the Association's opinion the provision in the Bill requiring non-Indian companies to invest a portion of their premium income in Government securities is inadequate to protect the interests of Indian policyholders. It suggests that the provision should be strengthened by requiring non-Indian companies to hold these securities in trust for policyholders in British India.

The Association welcomes the provision in the Bill debarring insurance companies from granting loans to directors, managers and officers and suggests that similar restrictions should be imposed in the case of guarantees also. It expresses surprise at the absence of restrictions in regard to investments in shares or debentures of companies under the same or substantially the same management. It contends that this practice has led to widespread evil and cites a well-known instance on the point. It has therefore suggested that no insurance company should be allowed to purchase shares or debentures of any company if in the remuneration payable in respect of management of the affairs of such company any managing agent, manager or director of insurance company has any share or interest.

NO NEED FOR MANAGING AGENTS

The Association strongly supports clause 34 as putting an end to the undesirable practice of employing managing Agents in insurance companies. It contends that whatever justification there may be for the employment of managing agents in industrial concerns, so far as insurance companies are concerned there is absolutely no justification for their presence as these companies far from being borrowers act as investment and financing agencies. It quotes at length the opinions of the late Sir Manmohandas Ramji, Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi—all of them being eminent men connected with Indian insurance to prove its contention that the managing agency system as applied to insurance companies is unnecessary and undesirable. It points out that managing agents of insurance companies often act as managing agents of other companies and they also trade and speculate on their account. Any weakness in their financial position thus reacts on the credit of insurance companies which they manage. This is undesirable in one case of credit institutions like insurance companies.

TOPHEAVY AND WASTEFUL

The Association has attached to its Memorandum a Schedule containing particulars as to remuneration of managing agents in about 35 insurance companies After drawing attention to the various forms of remuneration that are prevalent it contends that the particulars illustrate the wasteful character of the managing agency system as applied to insurance companies and the drag involved therein. In its opinion the terms of remuneration prescribed not only add to the cost of administration and affect the return to policyholders and shareholders but they also reduce the competitive strength of Indian companies and retard their progress. Referring to the contention that on several occasions managing agents have given up wholly or partly the remuneration to which they were entitled the Association points out that this fact would seem to indicate that the terms of remuneration were conceived on uneconomic lines irrespective of any regard to the working results of the companies. It also points out that there is no legal obligation on the managing agents to forego any portion of their commission. As to the contention that the provision terminating existing agencies after three years without payment of any compensation is expropriatory, the Association does not consider it necessary to deal with the point as the same has already been thrashed out in connection with the Companies Bill. It however points out that in the case of banking companies existing agencies are made to expire after two years and it contends that there is no reason why any distinction should be made in the case of insurance companies which stand on the same footing. In this connection it also refers to a section of the Canadian Act under which agreements for management of the affairs of insurance companies entered into with any director, officer or agent are not valid beyond five years.

LICENSING OF AGENTS

The Association welcomes the provisions with regard to licensing of insurance agents, limitation of their commissions and prohibition of rebates.

Lastly in the covering letter forwarding the Memorandum the Association has emphasized the need for extending protection to Indian insurance companies and has suggested that if foreign companies doing business in India are required to place a certain percentage of reinsurance business with Indian companies this would go a long way in strengthening Indian companies.

New Collector Of Customs

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. S. C. Satyawadya, ... charge as Collector of Customs, Bombay to-day from Mr. M. E. Rahman, proceeding on leave.

It is understood that the case of alleged diamond smuggling which is now under investigation will be decided by Mr. Satyawadya.

Mr. Soumyendranath Tagore, Secretary of the Andaman Political Prisoners' Relief Committee, through a press note informs that 10 political prisoners confined in the Alipore Central Jail have gone on hunger-strike since August 4 in sympathy with the hunger-strikers in the Andamans.

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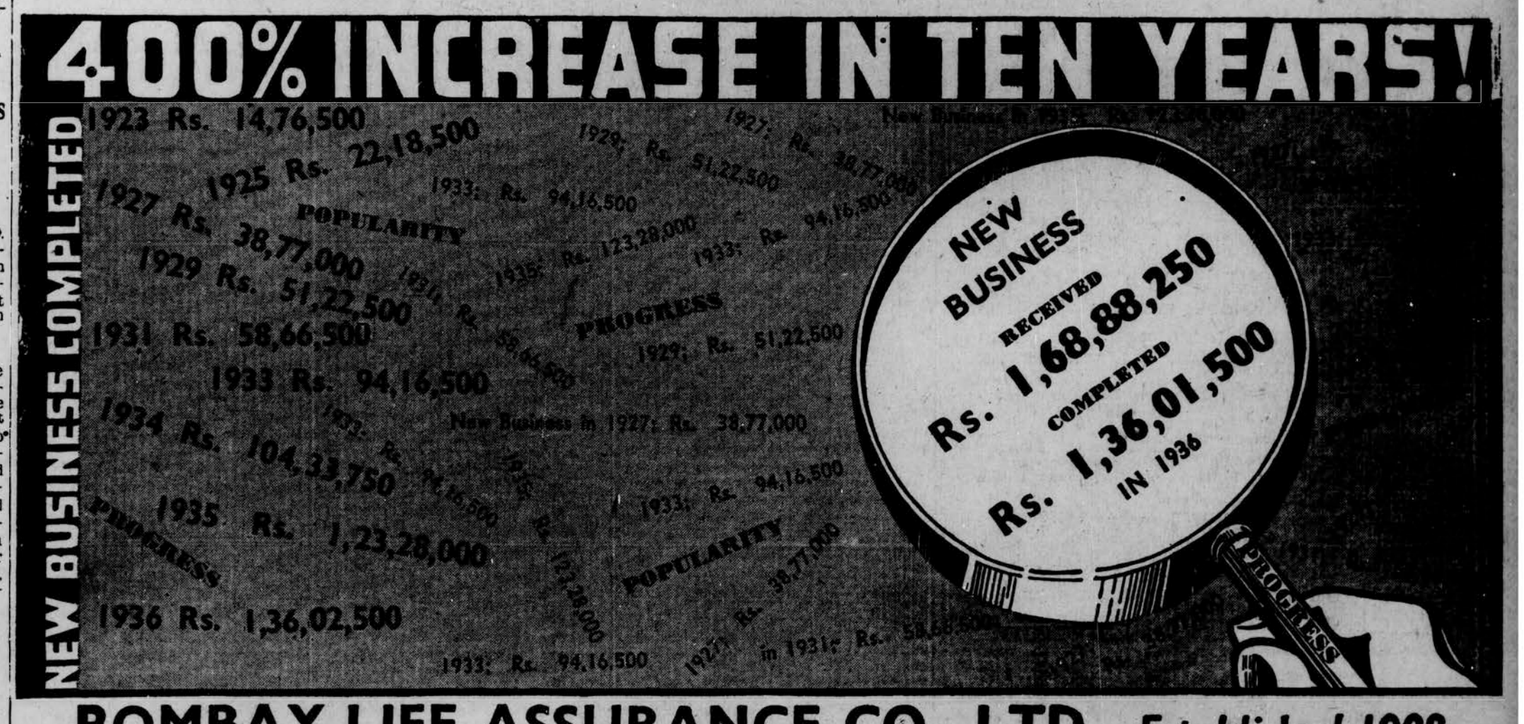

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Rovers Cup Football

VICTORY FOR CHESHIRE REGIMENT

Quetta Muslims Beaten By 2 Goals

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Cheshire Regiment, Champions of the Harwood League first division, had to play their very best to beat the Muslim Football Club from Quetta by 2 goals in the Rovers Cup Football tournament at the Cooperage, this evening.

The large number of spectators that had turned out to see the match, went back satisfied—no, not fully. They had a grudge against the referee, when the winners scored their first goal. Stephens, who was responsible for it, was standing off-side and the linesman correctly gave his signal, but I am at a loss to understand why the referee overruled his judgment. What on earth is the use of these two men running along the touch-lines with flags in their hands, if their signals do not mean a thing to the referee? My sympathies with the Muslims from Quetta.

THE GAME

The game opened with the Harwood League Champions, the Cheshires on top, doing most of the attacking but they could not open the score till very late in the first half. All the early attempts of the Cheshires' attackline were foiled by the visitors' defence, who were holding their own against determined raids of the military forwards.

Midway through this half, the Quetta Muslim Club got together and transferred play to their opponents' territory and their forwards being ably fed by the half backs, were spelling danger wth every movement.

QUETTA MISS "SITTERS"

Following this the Cheshires seemed a little subdued and the Quetta forwards working together, were now taking excellent tries, but on two occasions they missed absolute "sitters", Abdul Wahid and Mohd. Bux, their centre-forward and inside-right respectively, fumbling with the ball near the goalmouth and wasting two brilliant opportunities, which if converted, should certainly have changed the complexion of the game.

CHESHIRES OPEN ACCOUNT

In the 19th minute from the start, the Cheshires opened their account Stephens, their inside-left who should have been pulled for off-side being responsible for giving them the lead beating the Quetta custodian with a well-placed shot. (1—0).

Up and Down play was now the order for the remaining period in the first half, when the visitors were in arrears of 1 goal.

On resumption both set of forwards were breaking away in turn though the Cheshires held a territorial advantage for the first ten minutes, after which the Quetta team was seeing playing on the opposite end.

Slack and Barnes made a sound pair in the Cheshire's defence and were responsible for spoiling many of the well-initiated movements of their opponents' forwards.

STEPHENS SCORES AGAIN

A little before the end, Stephens doubled the Cheshire's score and put the issue beyond doubt. (2—0). This seemed to have disheartened the visitors from Quetta and the winners kept up their pressure till the end without much difficulty.

THE RESULT:

CHESHIRES 2 goals
MUSLIM F. C. QUETTA Nil

THE TEAMS:

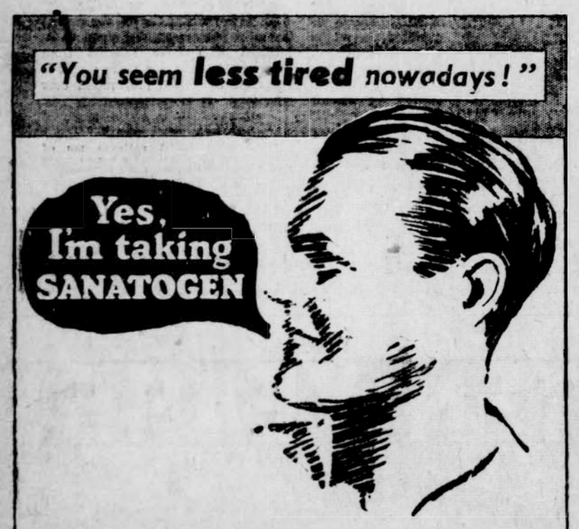
CHESHIRES: Hayes; Slack and Barnes; Jones, Teece and Harding; Higgins, Keegans, Westcott, Stephens and Deeson.

MUSLIM F. C. QUETTA: Sarwar; Friday and Karim; Gulam Ali, Burkitt and Noor Mohd; Mohd Unus, Mohd. Bux, Abdul Wahid, S. A. Mirza and Sham Lal.

REFEREE: Capt. J. M. Lee.

TO-DAY'S GAME

6th Field Brigade (winners of I.F.A. Shield) vs. 14th Hy. Battery.



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PROHIBIT IMPORT OF ZANZIBAR CLOVES

How India Must Protect Her Honour

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Indians in Zanzibar have decided not to have anything to do with the clove trade. The Indians in India of all shades of opinion fully sympathize with them and the merchants and dealer in Bombay and Calcutta have decided not to trade in cloves. Once again Indians in Zanzibar have re-affirmed their resolve not to have anything to do with the clove trade after the advice given to them on behalf of the Government of India Likewise the merchants and traders in India have re-affirmed their resolve not to trade in cloves and the Indian public naturally have decided that the attempt to oust out Indians from Zanzibar should not be allowed and that every endeavour should be made to protect Indian honour and Indian interest. There is no need to emphasize the fact that it is for sometime past endeavours are being made in interest of Europeans to drive away the Indians wherever they be. It is also a fact that the British Government desire Indians to be loyal to the Empire without being able to protect their honour and interest as that of a Britisher I ask in all earnest how long and with what fairness the British can expect Indian loyalty in these circumstances.

The Government of India are never tired of asking the Indians to be loyal to the British Empire but may we ask whether the Government of India can quote a single instance where they have been able to get for the Indians equality of status and their grievances have been redressed? If they are not able to do so, is it not high time for them to say so frankly? After all they are being paid and maintained by Indian taxpayer and instead of clearly and openly expressing their inability why is it that they have adopted the course of giving hopes? Very recently we have had the example of Chinese and Abyssinians being forced to submit to might and the only course that was opened to them they have adopted, laying before the world their pitiable condition in all its frankness and nakedness. Why should our Government of India, if they are in the like position, not do so? Of course, such a course will enable the world at large to form more humanitarian outlook about India but what is essential is it will enable the people of India who are really coerced and concerned, to know and feel their own position. The result of this no doubt cannot be expected to be of material good within a short time but surely the period, will not be very long as once the people of India are roused from their slumbers they would not fail to attempt to protect themselves and therefore such an opportunity to them at least is their due from their Government. Having a huge army and a most costly Government and yet be in such a plight as that of ours is perhaps without a parallel but what pains one move is that while our own people are busy interesteing more and more in the Government. They do not sufficiently feel that the world at large they are becoming a people more and more dishonoured every day. When I say this, let me make it clear that I am not again... our taking more and more interest in our Government. What I feel is that one cannot go ahead forsaking one's honour.

Let me put a simple question to all the Prime Ministers of various Provinces in India. You know there are Indians from your Province living outside India. You know they are not enjoying the same status which the members of the British Empire enjoy. Not only that but they do not enjoy the status of the subject of any independent nation. You also know how they are being treated. Now, sirs, you expect very shortly to get a few of these unfortunate brethren of yours in your Provinces. What are you going to tell them when they ask you for whose honour you are ruling your Provinces? How are you able to protect their honour and interest? What steps have you taken to protect their honour and their interest? And if you are not able to do so how do you justify your position?

Further, they will ask you, why is it that you afford, the people of other countries equal status as that of ourselves. Can you look straight with any honour in their face or in the face of foreigner whose people do not allow your brethren the same privileges which you extend to them? Surely, this will be a very trying position for you, if so, let me beseech you to consider this position before anything else and move in the matter. The Indians have been in Zanzibar, East Africa, Arabia and many other places for centuries. They have gone there as traders. They have lived there as brethren of the people of those countries. They have been there without a council or a political officer or a military officer or a police officer to protect them. They have not gone there to exploit with the help of an army or a navy or with the support any political power behind them Not only that but they have been living there against all such forces arrayed against them. Therefore, it is not difficult to understand that charges levied against them by the Europeans are with the intention of mal-treating them and with the object of driving them away.

Coming to the clove trade of Zanzibar it is an acknowledged fact that long before the Europeans went to Zanzibar, it was the Indian who nourished this plantation and this trade. The prosperity of Zanzibar and its people and the large portion of the Zanzibar Government's revenue has been derived from this industry. The relationship between the people of Zanzibar and the Indians have been most cordial. Thousands of Indians have made Zanzibar their homes, and have lived their for generations. Recently attempts have been made in the name of people of Zanzibar to remove Indians from clove industry and its trade by formation of a monopolist body under an European management. How for the last three years Indians have sacrificed all their prosperity in maintaining themselves against this on-rush on them is now well-known.

Before this monopolist organisation came into existence Indians as well as the people of Zanzibar as well as any European were at liberty to purchase clove from clove-growers among whom there are about one-eighth Indians. Those who purchased this cloves were at liberty either to sell in Zanzibar to exporters or to export the same to India, Europe and America, etc. There are hundreds of Indians mostly those who have made their homes in Zanzibar, who are depending on this business. Now, it is being laid down that Indians cannot purchase more than a few pounds from the growers and that whatever they purchase they must sell to this newly-created monopolist concern. At the same time, it is open to this monopolist concern to purchase cloves from clove-growers. The result is that those hundreds of Indians who are dependent on this business will have to be at the mercy of this monopolist concern and very soon this monopolist concern will drive away these people and have direct connections with the growers.

It is said that this monopolist concern has been created with the object of protecting the interest of clove-growers. It is difficult to conceive how this would materialize. Once hundreds of Indians and others go out of the market as purchasers, it will be the only monopolist concern which will deal with the people of the soil who are clove-growers. It is not necessary to say much about the protection, the grower will receive when there will be only one buyer. It is said that this move has been made for protecting the growers. If such a move is really a right move then in a country like India why is it that Europeans and Japanese are allowed to carry on business? Not only that but, why is it the Government does not form, any such organization in India? The real object is to drive away the Indian and incidentally the buying competition of Indian traders. If clove growers' interest are to be really protected why is it necessary that all the purchases should be resold to the monopolist organisation? If the interest of the clove-growers is to be protected let Government fix a minimum purchasing price and let there be a committee of a couple of official, a couple of clove growers and a couple of representatives of the traders to fix the prices and to watch that no malpractice takes place. This is fair to agriculturists as well as the traders.. It is also necessary to be noted that the monopolist concern will not only buy up all the cloves but it will also do the exporting business of the same. Why is that necessary? It is said that they will find out markets. It is necessary to find out markets when as a matter of fact cloves are being exported by a large number of merchants of India, Europe and America? It is again here also the intention to give the monopolist concern this part of the business as well.

A concession was made in the beginning that those who take a licence paying a sum of Rs. 6,000 would be allowed to purchase from their monopolist concern to export cloves thereby practically driving away all those who did this business formerly. Recently a further concession is made allowing those who exported about three years back to export with a lesser licence fee. But one does not understand how is it possible for any exporter to carry on his business when this great monopolist concern who will have all the cloves and who will be also exporting to compete or to stand against it. It is quite apparent that the concession of licensing the exporters with an obligation to buy from the monopolists. Only means that he would very soon be unable to trade and export and very soon will have to go away. One does not understand why this monopolist concern should trade and export. Is it thought that the exporters who purchase cloves will not export? And if they do not export how are they going to realize the value they have paid? Is it possible that those who have purchased and are exporting will not find markets for their purchases? This only cannot be believed. Therefore the only conclusion one can come to is that this move is to drive away all those trading and exporting in cloves.

If there is any genuine fear that those who purchase cloves will not find market which has never happened before then it is open for Government to authorize the committee suggested above, comprising of official, traders and agriculturists to export and there is no doubt that the consumers in India, Europe and America will not be wanting in sending out their enquiries and their committee can very well ship for them. This suggestion and the previous suggestion of a committee to watch the purchases in the interest of agriculturists are only made, if there is a genuine desire to protect the agriculturists. But it must be said that such an occasion has not arisen and it is not likely to arise in view of the fact that for so long there has been no need for it and that all this has come out during these last three years after the formation of the monopolist concern.

Cloves are not a necessity of life in India and if Indians are going to be driven out from Zanzibar and in order to protect Indian honour and Indian interest as it seems at present necessary and essential that an embargo be placed forthwith on their import in India, it is the duty of all Indians to insist upon it and further more Indians should carry on such a propaganda that no Indian shall touch cloves unless justice is done to Indians.—Yours, etc.

HAROONBHOY HOOSEINBHOY LALJEE.

CITY MYSTERY MURDER STILL UNSOLVED

BOMBAY, Monday.

"A gruesome murder has been committed by some person or persons, who have remained undiscovered so far," was the verdict returned by the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest held on R. Shivram

Deputy Inspector De Sa of the Delisle Road police stated that on July 8 information was received that a human body severed of its limbs enclosed in a woollen blanket was found lying in a dust bin at Worli

On July 9 a pair of thighs was found near Chinchpokli Bridge and on the 12th July arms and legs were found near Mahalaxmi stables All these limbs were removed to the morgue

In spite of inquiries and wide publicity regarding the identity of the victim no one came forward to claim the body nor had the police received any information that any one named R Shivram was missing

The case, he stated was under investigation

DURGA PUJA.

At a general meeting of the Bengali residents of Bombay it was decided to celebrate Sree Durga Puja this year in Bombay as usual. A Managing Committee was formed with the following gentlemen as office bearers:—

President: Dr. A. C. Das.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. Tulsi Charan Chatterjee, Dr. D. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Behari Lal Das.

Treasurer: Mr. Ramesh Chandra Basack.

General Secretary: Mr. Ashutosh Bej

Joint-Secretaries: Mr. S. N. Ganguly, T. Chatterjee, M. L. Das, Nilmani Sikdar, S. K. Banerjee, Binode Chakraverty, W. C. Chakraverty.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 450.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

a.m.

8-30 Instrumental Duets. The AIR Artists. 8-40 Talk (Hindi): "Upanishad Mala": Kenopanishad. By Pandit Ramnath Sharma. 8-55 Classical Music. Anwar Khan.

noon.

12-0 Selected Recorded Music. (Recorded—H. M. V.)

p.m.

1-0 Available Market Rates and Announcements. "Pomp and Circumstance." (Recorded Parlophone.) 2-0 A Relay from the Rotary Club "Ancient Coins and Their Stories "By R. G. Gyani. 6-0 "For Children" Arranged by Auntie Marion and Uncle Corgonzola. 6-30 To the Bhumijan. A programme arranged for the villager. (The News in Marathi and Time Signal at 7-0 p.m.) 7-30 The cocktail hour. The Mayfair Serenaders. From the Taj Mahal Hotel. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Future of Sports in India." By J. Charanjiva. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Oriental Melodies. By the VUB. Indian Orchestra 10-0 Popular Selections. Yusuf Effendi.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres 882 kc/s.

a.m.

7-0 Shrimad Bhagwad Gita. (Text and Translation.) By Pandit Ratan Piya. 7-15 Bhajans and Geeta. (Recorded). 7-35 Sachin Das. 8-5 Sarinda Solo. By Pazeer Khan. 8-10 Lali Bai. 8-40 The News. (Hindustani). 8-50 The News. (English).

p.m.

12-30 Indian Music. (Recorded.) 6-30 Sitar Solo. Puriya Dhanasri. By Haider Hussain. 6-40 Sachin Das. 7-5 Gat Tora By Allah Rakha. 7-10 Lali Bai. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani): "At Home and Abroad." No. 3. A Doctor By Shaukat Thanvi. 7-45 "For Villagers Only." Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 8-0 p.m.) 8-30 Sachin Das. 8-50 Lali Bai. 9-15 The News and Weather Report. (Hindustani) 9-30 Time Signal. The News and Weather Report. (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "Readings." 10-0 John Foulds' Chamber Orchestra. Assisted by Rupert Ince. Tenor.

PURSE PRESENTED TO SAVANT

Public Recognition Of His Services To Marathi Literature

A special meeting was held under the auspices of the Madhya Konkan Kshatriya Maratha Unnati Sabha Janardan Bhaiji Savant Purse Fund Committee to offer farewell to Mr. J. B. Savant the retiring Secretary of the Association on Sunday. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Ex-Minister of Bombay was in the chair.

Mr. Surve, Mr. Y. B. Mahamunkar, Mr. Keshavrao Dalvi, Mr. D. S. Nigudkar, Mr. N. R. Rane and several others spoke on Mr. Savant's work for the Marathas in general and for the above association in particular. Later a purse and presents were given to Mr. Savant out of the funds specially collected by the Committee for the purpose

Nearly 300 gentlemen were present. The function terminated after light refreshments.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

Dr. Jivraj Mehta's Candidature

Dr. Jivraj Mehta Dean, King Edward Memorial Hospital is candidate for one of the four seats on the Bombay Medical Council from the constituency of Registered Medical Practitioners who are graduates of the Bombay University. The election takes place this month.

Kidneys Must Clean Out Acids

The only way your body can clean out health-destroying Acids from your blood is through nine million tiny Kidney tubes or filters, but beware of cheap, drastic, irritating drugs. Weak Kidneys usually are the real cause of Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Swollen Ankles, Rheumatism, Backache, Dizziness, Circles Under the Eyes, Dry, muddy Skin, Acidity, Burning, Smarting, or Lost Vigour. Don't take chances. Get the Doctor's prescription (Siss-tex) at chemists. £1,000 deposited with Westminster Bank, London, backs up Cystex Guarantee to bring new vitality in 48 hours, make you feel well and 10 years younger in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Demand Cystex.

"Your Health deserves Passing Show!"
Protect your health and add to your smoking enjoyment with Passing Show. Their remarkable quality is a real tonic to your nerves.
GOLDEN IN COLOUR
GOLDEN IN QUALITY
PASSING SHOW
CIGARETTES
2½ ANNAS FOR TEN
One cigarette for a pice.
75/22

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 4, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 30, 1356
Parsi: Aspandarmad 9, 1306
Hightide: 2-04 14-14
Lowtide: 7-16 19-55
Sunrise: 6h 18m
Sunset: 7h 10m.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: 35th half-yearly general meeting, 11 a.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Wednesday, August 11.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Schools Committee, 4-40 p.m.

Thursday, August 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Saturday, August 14.

S. S. 'Comorin' with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dr. B. P. Hivale will meet his students in Ethics in the University Building, to-day (Tuesday) at the usual time.

BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE

The six monthly general meeting of the members of the League will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Sengue's Hall.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at Wilson College, Chowpatty in the Junior B.A. Class (No. III 10), when Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta B.A. will deliver a lecture on "The Co-operative Movement" from 6 to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME AT WELLINGTON

There is a change of programme at the Wellington Talkies, and the most hilarious fun-provoking "Laurel and Hardy" comedy hit "The Devil's Brother" is screened from this evening for four days only. Dennis King's love-songs will thrill you while the antics of the Kings of Bafoonery Laurel and Hardy are screamingly funny.

PROTEST AGAINST PARTITION OF PALESTINE

A public mass meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held under the auspices of several Muslim Anjumans to-day (Tuesday) at Kesar Baug, Dongri at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, to protest against the proposed partition of the Palestine.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"The Man Who Found Himself" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Bull-Dog Drummond at Bay" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Lost Horizon" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Punjab Lancers" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Beyond the Horizon" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Rose Marie" Daily at 6-30 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Nancy Steele is Missing!" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m

NATIONAL SCOUT ASSOCIATION

The office of the National Scout Association is situated at 129 Esplanade Road, Fort, in the Maneckji Wadia Building, C/o Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.

The office will remain open between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. daily except on Sundays and Bank holidays.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

At a meeting of the Reception Committee of the Byculla District Political Conference held recently the following office-bearers were elected:

Chairman: Sjt. R. K. Achrekar.
Vice-Chairman: Sjts. S. C. Lamje, Megji Vishpal, K. L. Borker, Shiviji Jiwji.
Treasurers: Sjts J. J. Choksey and Tulla.
General Secretaries: A. J. Lobo and R. D. Hamand.
Secretaries: Sjts. S. V. Patil, D. K. Samanth, and Wable.
Publicity Officers: K. P. Ramachandra and Y. K. Kondviker.

DEWAN BAHADUR RANCHHODBHAI SHATABDI

A public meeting for the Centenary celebration will be held on Sunday 15th instant at 5-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay, under the presidentship of Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, when all are cordially invited to pay their humble tribute to the Grand Old Man of Gujarat.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 10	15 0
Deccan Queen (on Mondays only)	10 30	
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		17 15
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 00	18 55
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 5
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from May 25, 1937:—

Trains.	Arr H.M.	Dep. H.M
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 55	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 20
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	3 10	8 55
"The Flying Ranee"	9 48	
"The Flying Ranee" daily On Saturdays		18 0 15 10

MURDER OF WIFE AND CHILD

Death Sentence On Satara Tailor

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Norman at the Bombay High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Satara on Babu Mahmud Mujavar, a tailor, who was convicted of having killed his wife and child.

The accused's relation with his wife was quite cordial for a long time, but as his sixth child did not bear any likeness to him, he suspected his wife of infidelity. Though his suspicion was unfounded, he killed the poor woman and the child

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P M.

Also NEW ALL-COLOUR Film OF The CORONATION

INSURANCE BILL ON ANVIL

SIMLA, Aug. 9.

The Select Committee on the Insurance Bill met this morning under the chairmanship of Sir, N. N. Sircar. The committee will sit from day to day, both morning and evening, and is expected to conclude its labours by 22nd August.

It is understood the committee will not hear any evidence.

This morning's sitting was devoted to the discussion of the Definition Clause.

Out of the 14 members, 11 were present namely, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, S. Satyamurthi, M. Asaf Ali, Sri Prakash, Sathar M. Essak Sait, M. Ghiasuddin, L. C. Buss, Mackeown, Chapman Mortimer, Dewan Bahadur Naidu and Sir N. N. Sircar.

Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Dr. Satyapal and Dr. Choithram P. Gidwani, Congress leaders, who are interested in Insurance, have also come to Simla.—United Press.

Bhatia Bal Rakshak Vidyalaya

Mr. A. G. Mehta, Superintendent of the Bhatia Bal Rakshak Vidyalaya writes:—

With reference to the article appearing in your paper of to-day's date, I have to state that the real facts are as follows:—

(1) It was not at the meeting of he Trustees but of the Managing Committee that the resolution referred to was passed.

(2) Nineteen students were dismissed not because they were as stated in the said article 'believed to have instigated the strike' but because they refused to attend the school when it reopens.

Participants in the All-Faiths Celebration of the "Muharram" at the Vedanta Society, New York, on March 14, 1937, under the auspices of the World Fellowship of Faiths. (From left to right, sitting):—Rev. Eliot White, Christian; Kamala Mukerji, Hindu; Mrs. Clarence Gasque, International Director of the World Fellowship; Dr. G. M. D. Sufi, Moslem. (Standing):—Rabbi B. Leon Hurwitz, Jewish; Mrs. Henry Debusmann, Mazdaznan; Swami Bodhananda, Hindu; Miss Barbar, Secretary to the Vedanta Society and Kedarnath Das Gupta, Hindu Organiser of Programme.

Battle Over Rank Of Mayor

City Fathers Approve Draft Address To Brabourne

The question of the rank of the Mayor of Bombay in the Warrant of Precedence is still a matter of controversy, although a year almost has passed.

It will be recalled that when the South African Delegation came to Bombay last September, a banquet was given by the then Sheriff of Bombay at the Taj Mahal, in which Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor in office at that time was assigned a position at the table which raised a storm of controversy.

Accordingly, a resolution was passed by the Municipal Corporation requesting the Government of Bombay to assign a position in the Warrant of Precedence according to the dignity and position of the Mayor.

At the meeting of the Municipal Corporation on Monday this request was reiterated, in view of the unsatisfactory reply of the Government.

The House also agreed without any discussion to the draft farewell address to H. E. Lord Brabourne on his retirement from the office of the Governor of Bombay.

Inter alia it stated:

"We cannot forego this opportunity, Sir, of expressing our heartfelt thanks for the assistance Your Lordship has extended to us and the hearty co-operation we have all along received from you in the Municipal affairs of this City. Our earnest desire to open additional beds in the local hospitals has now reached fruition due in a large measure to Your Excellency's efforts and co-operation and the inception of the King George V Memorial consisting of an Infirmary and a Home for the Destitute, the want of which was greatly felt in Bombay, will stand as a permanent monument to Your Excellency's solicitude for these unfortunate people."

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved to approve and adopt the draft address. Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas seconded the proposition which being put to vote was passed by 22 votes against 10

RANK OF CITY MAYOR.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker then moved that the Corporation are of opinion "that the rank assigned to His Worship the Mayor in the Warrant of Precedence is not in keeping with the dignity and the status of the high office he holds, and that in their opinion, in all public functions in the City, His Worship the Mayor should have precedence over everybody except His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, the Chief Justice of the local High Court, and the members of the Provincial Cabinet, and further that in the Warrant of Precedence for India, the rank of His Worship the Mayor should be next to that of the Speakers of the Legislative Assemblies and with a recommendation that His Worship the Mayor be requested to approach Government with a request that they would be pleased to take necessary steps to give effect to these recommendations.

GOVERNMENT REPRISAL

The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Political Department, in his reply to the request of the Corporation had stated that same rank is assigned to the non-official Mayors or Presidents of the Municipal Corporations of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta within their respective jurisdictions as was assigned to them in the former Warrant of Precedence, the Governor of Bombay fears that no useful purpose will be served by recommending now that a higher rank should be given to them in the Warrant. The revised Warrant has been prepared after the most careful consideration and scrutiny of all claimants to rank in the Warrant, and no change in it is likely to be made in the near future.

The House also agreed to the following resolutions:

Moved by Mr. P. W. Wagh that the Commissioner be requested to invite the attention of the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to the total absence or inadequacy of tramway shelters at some of the important street junctions in the City and to recommend the Company to provide or enlarge these shelters as also to provide a few benches thereat with a view to minimising the hardship otherwise caused to passengers who have to wait sometimes in the drenching rain or scorching sun to the detriment of their health.

By Dr. Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtanker that as the number of children of school going age in the City has enormously increased since the year 1917-18, the Corporation do resolve to make a representation to Government requesting them to increase by a substantial amount their maximum limit of the grant for education in the City of Bombay.

That a Committee named be appointed to submit a suitable representation, in consultation with the Commissioner, in the matter for being forwarded to Government at an early date."

The House than adjourned till Thursday.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL.

The total attendance during July was 5981 out of which 3348 were males, 1,888 were females and 745 were children; 203 operations were performed. The daily average attendance was 222.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Public Meeting

To protest against the Governor's Veto of the Senate resolution regarding the holding of the Matric Examination twice a year.
Place: Choupatty.
Time: 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).
Date: Wednesday, 11th August 1937.
President: Sjt. B G. Horniman.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

On Monday morning a meeting of the Dispensary Committee of the Bandra Municipality was held with Dr. D. A. D'Monte in the Chair.

Some time back I wrote about the proposed extension of the Bandra Municipal Hospital, when I said that Khan Bahadur Bhaba contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 towards this cause, but a further sum was required.

The Committee considered this question and on estimates made it was found that the wall and gates would cost an additional sum of Rs. 2,000. I said that there was a possibility of the Khan Bahadur contributing a further sum. This hope has now borne fruit, for at yesterday's meeting the Chairman, Dr. D'Monte announced that Khan Bahadur had now undertaken to build the compound and the gates.

On Wednesday, I understand, the Board of the Bandra Municipality is to meet, when the question of extension of the hospital is to be treated as urgent.

ALL DOMINICS MEET AT BANDRA.

On Sunday the All Dominics' Association, a body of about 75 members "all Dominics," celebrated the feast of their Patron, by a Solemn High Mass at St. Andrew's Church, Bandra.

After mass the 40th Annual General Meeting of the Association was held in St. Andrew's Girls High School Hall, which was followed by breakfast.

In the absence of the President Rev. Fr. D. DeSa, Dean of West Salsette, Mr. O. J Ferreira, M. L. C., proposed Rev Fr Remedios to the Chair.

Fr. Remedios then spoke of the history of the Association's 4 years of existence.

Rev. Fr. DeSa was re-elected President and Mr. D. J. Ferreira and Dr. D. A. D'Monte were re-elected Vice Presidents, while Mr D. Sally Athognias was re-elected Secretary.

ANDHERI HIGH SCHOOL

That the status of St. Blazes School is to be raised into a high school is a question that will be tackled by the Bombay East Indian Association at their next meeting.

But it is now understood that whether the Association considers the question or not, now Andheri is to have a high school

This is to be a branch of the Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar. This question is being considered by the school authorities at the suggestion of some of the residents of Andheri.

Mr. Rais Haji Ali Mahomed Khan Mari, well-known social worker and zamindar of Berani, has resigned the presidentship of the Sind Khilafat Committee and joined the Congress.

19 WOMEN DROWNED

Two River Disasters In Bihar

MONGHYR, Aug. 9.

Sixteen women labourers with their harvest loads were drowned in the Ganges when the boat in which they were travelling was caught in a squate and capsized.

The incident occurred a few miles north-east of Monghyr town. The boatmen succeeded in swimming ashore.

Another river disaster occurred in the Gandak. A ferry boat carrying several passengers capsized and three women were drowned. It was only with great difficulty that the remaining passengers succeeded in reaching the bank in safety.—A. P.

BREACH ON E.I.R.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent at Moradabad, E. I. Railway, wires to the 'United Press" on August 9:—

Due to sudden flood in the river, Sonog, the railway line has breached at about 3-35 a.m today at mile 1/89 between Raiwala and Rikikesh. Trains cannot pass and transhipment is not possible. Through running is expected to be resumed to-morrow.—United Press.

TRIBAL CONVOY FIRED UPON

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA Aug. 9.

A Communique says:—

The Razmak Brigade has returned from Asman Manza having been relieved by the Bannu Brigade.

Some opposition was encountered between Tauda China and Razmak, the enemy party being estimated at forty.

Our casualties subject to confirmation were killed: One Indian other rank;

Wounded: Two Indian other ranks.

SNIPING AT DOSALLI.

There has been some sniping of the camp at Dosalli and Bahadur but no casualties are reported.

Near Janata the tribal camel convoy was fired on by enemy gang and two camels were killed. In Bhittani country gangs are abroad for mischief in the area west of Mullazai in Dikhan District.

REPRESSION IN MYSORE

Council Of Action To Safeguard Rights Of Citizens

MYSORE, Aug. 9.

The Mysore Congress Parliamentary Board at a meeting last night resolved that it was necessary to take immediate action to safeguard and protect the elementary rights of the people and expressed its concern at the various repressive measures which have been promulgated in several parts of the State. The Board constituted a Council of Action to take such measures as are deemed necessary and desirable in this connection.

The Board is in communication with the President of the Indian National Congress in the matter.

As a first step, it has authorised the President to urge on the Government the desirability of immediately withdrawing repressive measures, with a view to maintaining a peaceful atmosphere in the State.

The Board while appreciating the services of several young men who resisted prohibitory orders calls on the people of the State to desist from resorting to direct action at present.—A. P

SONYA MARUTI CASE IN HIGH COURT

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Sonya Maruti Temple case of Poona came in the Bombay High Court on a reference by the Sessions Judge, who recommended that the sentences of fine passed by the City Magistrate of Poona on R. J. Bhide and three others be set aside.

The accused were convicted of disobedience of the District Magistrate's order prohibiting the playing of music in or near the temple.

The accused having appealed the Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court. He was of opinion that the conviction was illegal as playing the bell only once could not be called "playing music."

Their Lordships issued a rule on the city Magistrate.

Indigestion Gone in 5 minutes

Read this letter, sent by an old sufferer:—

"For the past two years I have suffered greatly from indigestion. During that time I have tried many remedies, some of which were fairly good, others entirely useless. However, it has been left to your Digestif Rennie to render me the great service. I bought a tin about a week ago, and, being in pain at the time, I sucked one pastille. In exactly five minutes the pain had completely gone. I was amazed at the speedy action of that pastille. Hitherto, when using other remedies, I had considered myself lucky if I obtained relief in a few hours!"—A. McM

Digestif Rennie Pastilles contain antacids which neutralise excess acid—the cause of nearly all digestive disorders. When excess acid has been neutralised, indigestion *simply cannot start*. And Digestif Rennie is more than an antacid—it also contains absorbents to free you of stomach gas, and ferments which *actively help to digest food*.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937

BOMBAY POLICE

Statistics of crime are of great interest to the student of social progress as they are one of the crucial tests of general progress. For this reason and others the annual Police Administration reports of the various provinces in India need to be carefully investigated. The Provincial Reports for the year 1936 are of special interest as being the last of the period of Dyarchy, when the Police Department was in no way responsible to a Minister and being thus important landmarks in the administrative progress of the country. The Bombay Report for 1936 reveals a state of things not appreciably different from that in the previous year. The total number of cognizable and noncognizable offences reported during the year was 142,925, as against 143,789 in the previous year, showing apparently but slight difference. But it should be noted that while cognizable crime has remained substantially the same during the last ten years, noncognisable crime has steadily increased since 1930 from 72,434 in that year to 106,043 in the year under review. These figures are significant. Cognizable crime figures, largely limited by the fairly constant strength of the police force, do not show cognizable crime undetected by the police; whereas noncognizable reported crime is more indicative of the general crime level. Generally speaking, therefore, crime has steadily increased since 1930, the year in which the pinch of economic depression began to be felt. This fact along with many others supports the common view that hunger is the chief incentive to crime. If this truth is adequately appreciated by the State, economic development may be made to reduce crime appreciably. More factories must mean fewer jails.

Drink And Crime

The Report shows that in the year under review 3,231 out of the 19,178 persons convicted were identified as having been previously convicted. This large proportion shows that the present administration of jails and the penal system as a whole have failed to perform adequately their real function, to reform the criminal. The Report does not give any figures about convicts addicted to drink or of men who committed crime while under the influence of liquor. Such figures would have been useful as indicating the contribution of liquor to crime. But figures available in other countries and the testimonies of many judges go to show that over 50 per cent. of the crime in wet countries is due directly or indirectly to liquor. The truth of this view will, we trust, be vindicated in a few years by an appreciable reduction in crime in those districts under the Congress regime where prohibition is enforced.

Abuse Of Power

Many other improvements also can be safely expected under the new regime, especially in the provinces governed by the Congress. The police in any country can succeed only with the full co-operation of the people. In British India, the police has never been able to secure such co-operation. The reasons are obvious and some of them still operate. In the first place the police were not responsible to the Ministers and often behaved as if they were the bosses, rather than the servants of the people. Such an attitude could not possibly elicit co-operation. Secondly, numerous patriotic activities which in a free country would have been the last to attract the attention of the police, were in India the first to do so. Too many policemen wasted their energies in spying upon innocent men and activities, created a spirit of hostility and in an attempt to put them down created a most vicious circle of more repression and more discontent. Some idea of the misdirected zeal of the police may be gained from the following lines in the Report under review: "The Intelligence Branch carried out satisfactorily its numerous and important duties throughout the year. The officers attached to this Branch made a number of confidential enquiries and attended many political meetings and conferences. The Shorthand staff consisting of nine Sub-Inspectors supplemented by several Sub-Inspectors who know Shorthand belonging to districts, reported a large number of political speeches. In this connection, it may be mentioned that two prosecutions were launched on the strength of shorthand reports both of which ended in conviction." We do not know how many hundreds of men acted as spies and how many hundreds of meetings were reported—or misreported. But two convictions—so easy in India in political cases—for possibly over 2,000 reports, show fairly how far the police power has been abused these many years. The evil is still far from ended. But the responsibility of the Police Department to a Minister is bound to make soon an appreciable difference. The difference will be more appreciable if the entire police is Indianised from top to bottom as soon as possible.

Music And University

For the last fifteen years and more musicians and exponents of Indian art and culture have been attempting to enlist support for the recognition of Indian music as one of the subjects in the syllabus of the University of Bombay. These attempts found emphatic expression and endorsement in the University Reforms Committee's Report as far back as in 1925. The demand for that overdue recognition has by no means lessened. The University Reforms Committee suggested University assistance for Indian music and observed that "the interest of education as well as justifiable national pride" made that demand urgent. The study of Indian music was, the Report of the University Committee pointed out, neglected and it added: "Action is even more urgently required to organise its study on a proper basis, if this ancient and once highly developed art is not to be lost, through indifference, jealous rivalries and unscientifis, empiric or ignorant practice". The recent public meeting presided over by H H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur and organised by the Bharateeya Sangit Samiti has focussed public attention on subject of vital importance to national art and culture. The case for the recognition of Indian music by the University of Bombay is complete and unimpeachable. The Hon. Sir Sultan Ahmed, responsible as Vice-Chancellor of the Patna University for introducing the study of Indian music in that University, believed that the orthodoxy of older generations might resist the idea but they, too, would soon recognise music as necessary for the creation of a healthy atmosphere for "our boys and girls". Music was "an important factor", he concluded, "providing a solution of various social problems". H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Dharampur, who presided on the occasion, in a well-reasoned speech mentioned the material requisite for initiating the study of music prepared by the Bharteeya Sangit Samiti in the form of a brochure containing not only the views and suggestions of noted exponents of Indian music but also schemes, courses and syllabuses of study actually current in Universities in the different provinces where Indian music has already been introduced. His Highness was perfectly justified in pointing out that the recognition of the claims of Indian music by the University of Bombay would be not only a great impetus to national cultural reconstruction but also a tangible practical incentive to vocational training which, systematised by the lead given by the University, would lessen unemployment and increase efficiency in the ranks of the musicians. It was necessary that this aspect of the question should have been mentioned. The ever-increasing demand for high standard music, impelled by the daily insistent requirements of the radio, the gramophone and the talking picture, calls urgently for the right supply and services both of music and of scholarly research—the atmosphere of far-sighted creative enterprise. We are, indisputably, reaching, as His Highness aptly observed, "the most critical and at the same time the most formative period in the cultural history of our country". And, the steady advancement and future of Indian music is, decidedly, "a vital phase of that period, and important chapter in that history". We hope, therefore, that when Srimati Hansa Mehta's resolution on the subject is placed before the University Senate suggestions from no quarter would be made for any postponement of its serious practical consideration. The University of Bombay must remove the "standing reproach" to its prestige.

MILITARY SITUATION IN SPAIN

(BY ALVAREZ DEL VAYO. (Chief Commissioner of the Republican Army and Spanish Representative at Geneva.)

(Special To The Chronicle.)

I am very optimistic about the situation in Spain. The newly developed Peoples' Army of half a million is proving its mettle on all the Fronts.

Bilbao marked the limit of rebel progress. Despite the heroism of the Basque defenders, the fall of their city was almost inevitable. Completely isolated from the rest of Republican Spain and hopelessly outpointed in manpower and arms, the Basques had no alternative but to retreat while maintaining their forces intact. Such overwhelmingly unfavourable conditions cannot again arise.

Recent weeks have given the indication of the future course of the war. In the foothills of the Guadarrama Mountains, a great Republican offensive has been carried through. A hundred square miles of territory have been retaken and the first big step to freeing Madrid taken. Never again will the rebels be able to launch a big offensive against the Capital. But equally important is the fact that this campaign was thoroughly planned and prepared and that it was carried out with absolute precision. Each day, the troops carried out their operations strictly to schedule. There have been splendid Government offensives before, but never with such degree of military organisation and discipline.

The army on the central (Madrid) front has long been the most efficient, but now those on other fronts are making great strides. The Aragon army is rapidly passing through complete reorganisation. It is under a unified command and directed by the Defence Ministry at Valencia. Very good understanding prevails between the Catalan forces and those elsewhere. In the South, too, the army has shown itself a force to be reckoned with, having recently successfully carried out very important operations.

On the other hand we know that the rebel troops are disaffected, war-weary and disillusioned. This is witnessed by the stream of deserters which has in the last couple of months assumed remarkable proportions. Many of them were misled into believing Franco was fighting "Bolshevism". They have seen for themselves that, on the contrary, it is Franco who is trying to introduce a social order entirely foreign and distasteful to Spain. Worse still, he is bringing Spain under the domination of Italians and Germans. So it is that while time brings strength to our armies and our rear, it destroys the morale of the enemy.

CHRISTIANS AGAIN!

My recent verse on "the Christian's lament,"
Was subject to individual comment;
While cleaning the dirty linen
was partial view,
Readily hailed by Nationalists few.
We proudly call ourselves an
advanced class,
Verily, indeed, in alcoholic
glass;
Because we are slow to admit
our own defects,
To publicity we owe our regrets.
We often forget we were born
on Indian soil,
Hence Indian culture we foil;
Happily our complexion an
customs betray,
Despite our Anglican array.
We, too, would be termed illiterate fools,
But for missionary schools;
Yet we look upon the unfortunate with scorn,
Though in our family born
To caste-Hindus we are but untouchables,
Despite our foreign labels;
With religion we changed our
ancient ways,
Victimised by alien sways.
Caste prejudice amongst us does
prevail,
Christian teaching we fail;
Most disgraceful is the question
of dowry,
For money our youths marry.
We are liberal patrons of Scotch
distillery,
To family it breeds misery;
Although every class of carcass
we relish,
Empty pride within us cherish.

(Continued on Page 10 Col 7.)

Our Railways

Why They Do Not Pay

By A. N. Dikshit, B.Sc., (London) Engineer

The traffic both in goods and passengers is steadily passing to the motor bus and the lorry. The bus collects the passengers almost from their houses and drops them exactly at their destination. The goods are saved from deterioration by cutting down the handling to the minimum. The handling charges are saved as well as the time, trouble and expense involved in journeys to and from the railway stations. The merchant has not to wait—at the sweet will of the goods office and petty annoyance, tyranny and graft of the subordinates are saved. Special packing also becomes unnecessary. Pilferin, which, alas! is yet too common in the railway, is also reduced to a minimum, as the lorry-owners are small men usually doing business themselves in person. To save railway liability, the railway receipt always shows defective packing or bad stitching even though a consignment may be very properly packed.

India is a country of villages. There are more than seven lakhs of them scattered in the whole country. The railway can never hope to reach all of them. It is here that the bus comes in so handy. The majority of the people travel only short distances and for this the motor transport is more convenient than the railways. The collection of fares in buses is simple and the ordinary villagers understand easily.

Why The Railways Lose

The bus service is more frequent on branch lines. Most of the railways provide very inadequate services and thus the travelling is reduced to a minimum. In a motor bus there is no insulting treatment, no lordly attitude, no reckless, over-crowding, as in the railways.

The arrogant attitude of railways is also absent. The driver and the conductor tend to be friends and the villager appreciates the friendly social atmosphere.

Perishable goods such as fruit, milk and vegetable can also be transported quickly by lorries. Costly commodities, which are not bulky and have to bear high railway rates, are more and more being carried by the lorries. The rates offered by the lorry-owners are very competitive and cotton is found to be going from Amritsar to Bombay and to Howrah by lorries. The railways are losing heavily and it is estimated that the loss in freight amounts to three crores annually.

Improvement Required

In Buses

Let no one get an impression that the present state of road transport is satisfactory. This is far from the truth. Most of the vehicles on the road are defective and the engines and the brakes are seldom in proper order. There is great dearth of properly-trained drivers. The police supervision is so slack that it may hardly be said to be existing. Overcrowding also is not infrequent. The industry being in its infancy and mostly run by small men with little capital, organization is conspicuous by its absence. Very often there is non-economical cut-throat competition on busy routes. The safety and comfort of the passengers is often neglected for the sake of cheap fares. The public is entitled to safe and comfortable journey and it is the duty of the Government to see that they get it. We want bus waiting-sheds, prevention of overcrowding and consequent danger to safety, prevention of loss of baggage, regular and careful inspection of vehicles, drivers, and, last but not the least, broad well laid-out roads with proper surfacing. The owners would not provide these without legislative action, but it should be carefully borne in mind that no legislation should be enforced which will ruin the industry.

Wrong Policy

Of The Railways

The railways are trying to crush the unwelcome rival by legislative action. They have frightened the Government by raising the bogey of "vested interests" instead of putting their own house in order and facing the rivals squarely. The unfortunate Otto-Niemeyer Report has provided a direct and immediate interest for the Provinces in railway finance. In the lure to get substantial grants from the Central Government, the Provinces may be tempted and partly coerced also into stifling the road competition.

There is a danger of an alliance of the Railway Board and the Provinces to revive the railway monopoly. The Provinces are in charge of the roads and they can easily prevent any further road expansion. The public should, therefore, keep a vigilant eye on the future. It is to be expected that with the parties professing "Maximum good of the greatest numbers" holding the reins of Government in six provinces, the humble servant of the masses will not be got rid of. If the road transport development is barred by legislative action, not only the roads and the road-users but the country at large will also suffer.

Transport By Air

This is the latest phase of transport. It is the quickest method yet devised for travel and is likely to prove a serious rival to the bus and the "iron-horse." It has already made the world smaller and brought distant countries very near. However, its present high cost militates against its general adoption and it will be some time before the competition

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

IMPERIALISM AT WORK.

According to reports in papers received from Palestine by this week's mail, the British Administration has started a campaign of repression against the Arabs, even though the latter have hitherto remained peaceful in the most exemplary manner despite acute provocation. The offices of the Arab High Committee were raided and searched at a time when that body of venerable and responsible citizens was holding a meeting. One of those present was arbitarily arrested and an attendant of the Committee was assaulted by the British constables. Even copies of a memorandum which was being prepared to be sent to the League of Nations were confiscated. "Falastin", a Palestne journal, pointedly remarks: "Notwithstanding the fact that the Royal Commission's Report is still a project not yet adopted either by the League of Nations or by British Government we note with sorrow that the Government have started to execute that part of it recommending the use of force before it is finally approved." Such flagrant disregard of civil liberties is, of course, not unknown in India but it is edifying to find that everywhere the rule of Imperialism is characterized by similar outrages. To indulge in such provocative and insulting display of power at a time when the Arab High Committee was doing its best to maintain peace & tranquility in the country is to inflame the smouldering fire of resentment in every Arab heart.

"WHITEMANISM" IN AFRICA.

The interview given to our representative by Mr. P. S. Joshi, a prominent Indian journalist of South Africa, throws a flood of light on the condition of Indian settlers in Africa. According to Mr. Joshi the virus of Whitemanism is spreading apace in South Africa, and, inspite of the efforts made by the Agent of the Government of India, the Union Government is forging ahead with its discriminatory legislation in a variety of spheres. The recent enforcement of the Slums Act and the operation of the proposed sub--economic housing schemes are not only calculated to segregate the Indians but they also almost aim at the ultimate elimination of Indians from the commercial life of the Union. The anti-Indian spirit is spreading also to the adjoining non-British territories, and unless the Government of India take immediate steps to safeguard the interests of Indian nationals in South Africa and other parts of Africa the lot of our countrymen there will be very unenviable indeed. The fate that has undertaken the Indian merchants in Zanzibar ought to serve as a grim warning alike to the people and Government of India. Mr. Joshi makes a fervent appeal to the Indian National Congress to put this question in the forefront of its foreign programme. The Congress has, of course, always supported the cause of Indians abroad, and our brethren in Africa and elsewhere can always rely upon its continued sympathy and help in the struggle that lies ahead of them.

FEUDAL RELICS.

In an interview with the Associated Press Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has pointed out that many progressive zamindars themselves believe that the present zamindari system will have to go and that they only want compensation. Too large land holdings are as uneconomical as too small ones, and both should be progressively eliminated. Moreover, absentee and parasitical landlordism and attaching political power to a zemindari as a matter of course are relics of the old feudal order that are objectionable both politically and economically. And their evils are considerably aggravated in Bengal by the Permanent Settlement. Power must go only to merit, every rupee must be earned, and no unearned privilege can be permanent. As regards compensation that should be conceded on an equitable scale on grounds of expediency.

TAX ON RACING

A syndicate claiming to consist of "specialists in the racing line" has submitted to the Governments of Bombay and Madras a scheme of taxation on horse-racing. Though opinions may vary about the scale of taxes and other details of the scheme, one must agree with the syndicate that a reasonable tax on racing "falls on shoulders fully able to bear the burden without, adversely affecting the masses of the country." And if the syndicate can convince the Congress Cabinets of Bombay and Madras of its estimate that its scheme will yield to each of these provinces an annual revenue of about fifteen lakhs, the Cabinets will doubtless consider this scheme most sympathetically.

INDIANISE IT

The scheme, we are further assured, is not calculated merely to add to the revenue but also to Indianise the entire Turf organisation in the provinces. "In framing our suggestions of taxation," says the syndicate, "the great motive that actuates us is the Indianisation of the Turf in its entirety—Indian Members of the Turf Club, Indian horses, Indian trainers and Indian jockeys. We aim at achieving this object within the next three or four years while at the same time contributing substantially towards national needs." At present, the syndicate points out, not only most of the race horses are foreign, but even the jockeys that ride them are "almost all foreigners, chiefly from Australia, a country where Indians are not allowed to settle down". As crores of rupees are annually involved in racing, every attempt must be made to see that most of this money circulates in India.

MATTERS MARTIAL

Military instruction seems to be the latest fad gaining popularity in educational institutions. Doctor Moonje has his own little school which seeks to produce Hindu crusaders under British training. Perhaps as a reply to this, Doctor Ziauddin has a scheme to start an Army class in the Aligarh Muslim University. Recently a proposal was made to make a similar provision in the Bombay University but the college in Junagadh has stolen march by drawing up a scheme to impart military training to students. The Punjab Government, under the regime of Captain Sir Sikandar Hayat, is reported to be considering the grant of five scholarships for military education and the usual discrimination between martial and non-martial classes has been incorporated in the scheme. All these efforts, however leave us entirely cold; for there is hardly any reason for growing enthusiastic about military education without a national army. A few commission in the lower ranks of the British army seems to be the rather uninspiring goal of the sponsors of all these schemes.

WITHOUT COMMENT

"The director of the publishing house, Albrighi-Segati, has been condemned to five years' exile because he declared in a private conversation that he loved his dog better than Mussolini."

—Rome report published in American paper.

* * *

Addressng the planters Mr. F.E. James, M.L.A. observed that he was "convinced that the day of the Federaton is drawing near."

He almost gives it an ominous touch as if the very day of doom was fast approaching.

* * *

Criticising the Madras Ministry's appeal to the Services for voluntary reduction in their salaries, Mr. James thought "it would lead to corruption."

Rather a left-handed compliment to the Services—heaven-born and incorruptible!

* * *

A correspondent, writing in the columns of the Bori Bunder journal, commends the Government's frontier policy and adds that "every Indian nationalist must support it wholeheartedly in spite of what the Congress leaders may say on the subject."

A limited supply of such "Indian nationalists" is usually available in the columns of Anglo-Indian newspapers.

* * *

Bori Bunder's London correspondent has delivered a long homily to British socialists in his latest dispatch.

In a condescending and patronizing way he confesses: "There are as good brains in the Socialists as in the National Government."

The Socialists ought to protest.

* * *

A London artist's mind is said to be a complete blank.

He will probably live to found a new school of post-post-post-impressionistic Art.

* * *

Chaudhri Sir Chhoturam, Development Minister of the Punjab Government, does not like the idea of Congress ministers accepting Rs. 500 as monthly salaries. He said as much addressing a meeting in a Punjab town. For his own part, he added, he could live on Rs. 50 per month and, left to himself, he would reduce a Minister's salary to Rs. 1,500.

He did not disclose, however, what he would do with the surplus of Rs 1,450.

* * *

For the benefit of the curious we might supply the information that Chaudhri Sir Chhotu Ram is at the moment drawing the paltry sum of Rs. 3,000 only per month.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS
(Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) A deputaton on behalf of the Royal Western India Turf Club which waited on the Finance Minister strongly urged the speedy Indianization of the Turf Club and also suggested many ways in which the fabulous proceeds from betting can be taxed.

(2) Sir Henry Craik will celebrate the Andaman Day in his own way and broadcast a talk—to be relayed in India and abroad jointly by All India Radio and B.B.C.—on "The Home Member's Paradise."

* * *

The Nawab of Ghhatari has disbanded his "National Agriculturist Party" and started an "Independent Party" in the U. P. Assembly.

The policy of the latter, we presume, will be as independent as of the former was nationalist.

* * *

What Price Courtesy !

Because he raised his hat, Carl Hansen, a Copenhagen lorry-driver, has been fined £1.

Hansen was driving his car slowly through the streets of the capital. He was in a happy mood, and every few yards he solemnly raised his hat to the passers-by.

Some greeted him in return, only to discover that they did not know him. There was some confusion.

At last a policeman stopped him, and took his name

The judge told Hansen in court that the streets were not a circus where the public may be entertained. In any case, he had no circus licence. He was sentenced to a £1 fine.—Reuter.

* * *

The village idiot saw a parrot on the roof of a cottage. He fetched a ladder and climbed up to capture it. The parrot looked at him when he reached the top and said sharply:

'What do you want?'

The village simpleton touched his cap. 'Beg pardon, sir, I thought you was a bird.'

PIQUANT SITUATION IN ZANZIBAR

Chamber Refuses To Send Nominees To Clove Board

WILL SIMLA FOLLOW LEAD? ASKS TYAB ALI

A piquant situation has developed in Zanzibar since the coming into force of the notorious Clove decrees.

A Wet Blanket

The Government of India in their lengthy communique boosted the so-called "Concessions" as effective safeguards of trading rights of Indian nationals. But the affected parties in Zanzibar who were the best judge of the circumstances, began to consider them as a wet blanket.

Zanzibar Chamber's Lead

Not content with mere protest, the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce has gone a step further and refused to nominate representatives to the Board of Management of the Clove Growers' Association, when invited to do so by the Zanzibar Government.

Will Simla Follow Lead?

Summing up the new developments in Zanzibar, Mr. Tyab Ali in the following statement says "If the Government of India are at all serious in their intention to protect the legitimate rights of Zanzibar Indians, then they should now have no hesitation in fighting for the abolition of the Clove monopoly and immediately declaring an embargo on the importation of cloves into India".

Mr. Tayaball, President, Indian National Association, Zanzibar, has issued the following statement:—

The much discussed Clove Bill was placed on the Statute Book on 15th July last and came into operation on 1st instant.

This piece of legislation has been condemned by the whole of India from one end to the other as racial and expropriatory of the rights of the Indian community of Zanzibar. All public organisations and political bodies, including the Congress as also the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association and even the Western India National Liberal Association which are noted for the sobriety and moderation of their views have characterised the so-called concessions obtained by the Government of India as shadowy and unsatisfactory to protect the legitimate interests of their nationals in Zanzibar.

Even the commercial communities of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have expressed their dissatisfaction with the arrangement arrived at between the Government of India and the Zanzibar Government, and at great self-sacrifice, have voluntarily undertaken not to import cloves, until the Indian problems of Zanzibar are solved in an honourable and satisfactory manner.

ZANZIBAR CHAMBER'S BOLD STAND.

It would appear that the Government of India attaches the greatest importance to the views and opinions of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce (composed of Europeans and Indians) which body under the new Clove Decree has been given the privilege of recommending two members to represent the commercial community of Zanzibar on the Board of Management of the Clove Growers Association.

At its meeting held on 29th July '37 under the Chairmanship of Mr. Robinson, Manager of the firm of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co., of Zanzibar (which is a branch of the well-known firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co.) the said Chamber passed a comprehensive resolution condemning the Clove Decree in unambiguous language.

Here is the resolution which will speak for itself:—

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce hereby records its protest against the Clove purchase and Exportation Decree 1937, and opines:—

(a) That it establishes a monopoly in the hands of the C.G.A. in the only staple produce of the country and deprives merchants of their right of trade in Cloves in which they are engaged for a century.

(b) That the said Decree is against the interests of the mercantile community and will ruin the trade of Zanzibar Protectorate.

(c) That the said Decree is against the best interests of the Clove Growers and will create an unnecessary and harmful conflict between the growers and the trading community.

(d) That the Decree will seriously affect the finances of the country as the C. G. A. will be trading with public funds to which the merchants are also contributors.

SIMLA MUST ACT.

The Government of India, for reasons best known to themselves, may refuse to be convinced of the soundness of the views of the whole of India on the Zanzibar Clove legislation and on the value of the so-called concessions obtained by the Government of India, but surely they can have no excuse for not accepting the views of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce.

Needless to say the Zanzibar Chamber has turned down the application of the Zanzibar Government to recommend any names—European or Indian—for nomination on the Board of Management of the Clove Growers Association.

If the Government of India are at all serious in their intention to protect the legitimate rights of the Zanzibar Indians, then they should now have no hesitation in fighting for the abolition of the Clove monopoly and immediately declaring an embargo on the importation of Cloves into India.

Zanzibar Chamber Warns Govt.

At a meeting of the Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce held on Thursday, 29th July with Mr. H. H. Robinson, Manager of Messrs. Smith Mackenzie and Co. Ltd., in the Chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, which has been forwarded to the British Resident, the Colonial Office and the Press:—

The Zanzibar Chamber of Commerce hereby records its protest against the Clove Purchase and Exportation Decree 1937, and opines:—

(a) That it establishes a monopoly in the hands of the C. G. A. in the only staple produce of the country and deprives merchants of their right of trade in Cloves in which they are engaged for a century.

(b) That the said Decree is against the interests of the mercantile community and will ruin the trade of Zanzibar Protectorate.

(c) That the said Decree is against the best interests of the Clove Growers and will create an unnecessary and harmful conflict between the growers and the trading community.

(d) That the Decree will seriously affect the finances of the country as the C. G. A. will be trading with public funds to which the merchants are also contributors.

ANNIE HORNIMAN DEAD

Financed Production Of 'G.B.S' First Play

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The death has occurred of Miss Annie Elizabeth Horniman.—Reuter.

(With varied success on the English and Irish stage, Miss Annie Elizabeth Fredericka Horniman, M.A. (Manchester) bought the Gaiety Theatre, Manchester, and started the first theatre with a catholic repertoire in England in 1908. She was 77 years old at the time of her death).

Miss Annie Horniman was a distant relative of Mr. B. G. Horniman, being a member of the second branch of the family. She was the daughter of Mr. Frederick John Horniman, M.P., who was head of the famous firm of tea merchants and a millionnaire.

Miss Annie herself amassed a considerable fortune and expended it in producing a number of plays of great Merit in Ireland and England. She founded the independent theatre and produced a number of famous plays.

It was Miss Horniman who financed the production of George Bernard Shaws first play "Arms and the Man" at the Avenue Theatre in London in the '90s. She was subsequently lessee and manager of the Gaiety Theatre of Manchester where she brought about the production of plays of high artistic merit which many ordinary managers would not have dared to produce.

75 Men And 40 Women Arrested

Sequel To Demonstration On Behalf Of Arrested Pastors

BERLIN: August 8.

Seventy-five men and 40 women have been arrested by the Secret Police at Dahlem in connection with a demonstration on behalf of the arrested pastors, of whom there are now 64 in custody in Germany for alleged offences against Church laws.—Reuter.

CONCORDAT VOTING SEQUEL

Excommunication Illegal And Against State

BELGRADE, Aug. 9.

A Government Communique declares that the excommunication of Ministers and members of Parliament was illegal and was an offence against the State and Church Constitutions. It says that members of the Church can only be deprived of their rights for offences against the Church teachings of Christian morals.

The Communique adds that voting for the Concordat constitutes neither offence.—Reuter

"NORMANDIE'S" NEW ATLANTIC RECORD

PARIS, Aug. 9.

The "Normandie" has established a new Atlantic record from Ambrose Lightship to Bishop's Rock of 94 hours 7 minutes. The average speed was 31.20 knots.—Reuter.

PROF. JACKSON DEAD

Great Iranian Scholar Passes Away

A telegram received from New York U.S.A. from Mrs. A. V. Williams Jackson intimates the sad news of the sudden death of Prof. Jackson which occurred on the 8th inst.

Professor Jackson was a great Iranian Scholar and taught at the Columbia University. He travelled extensively for research work and visited Central Asia, Persia and India five times. He was honoured by the Teheran University with the Order of the Lion and the Sun. He also visited Afghanistan and Baluchistan in 1926 along with India. He was president of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology and Vice-president of the American School of Oriental Research, besides holding many other positions in Academic Societies.

He was the author of a number of publications on Persian literature and religion. He was editor of a History of India in 9 volumes 1906-7; and of Columbia University Indo-Iranian Series 13 volumes up to 1932 and of vol. 14 in 1935.

TRAGIC END OF JIMMY GUTHRIE

Britain's Leading Motor-Cyclist Dies Of Fractured Skull

HOHENSTEIN-BEI-ERNST-THAL (Saxony) Aug. 9.

When leading the field a mile from the finish and almost assured of victory for third successive German Grand Prix, Jimmy Guthrie Britain's leading Tourist Trophy motor-cycle rider came off rounding a dangerous bend in terrific speed and succumbed in hospital from fractured skull. Guthrie, 41-year old Scot won six Isle of Man Tourist Trophies.—Reuter.

MATHEWS INCLUDED FOR THIRD TEST

Dismissed Bradman Twice In 1934

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Papers comment on the surprise selection of Mathews for Test. Austin Mathews is 32-years old and the fastmedium professional coach, Stowe School. After several seasons with Northants, Mathews was free from school duties and returned to his native country of Glamorgan a fortnight ago taking 22 wickets in three games. Mathews dismissed Bradman twice in one match in 1934.

Denis Compton (Middlesex) a forcing bat is the Arsenal football player.—Reuter.

A Correction

The All-India "Andamans Day" will be observed on August 14 (Saturday) and not on September 14 as announced in yesterday's "Chronicle."

U. S. TAKES PRECAUTIONS

Goodwill Visit Of Ships To Japan Cancelled

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.

The projected goodwill visit of four American warships to Japan has been indefinitely postponed, according to a Navy Department announcement.

No reason has been given officially, but a responsible source stated that the Government desired to keep warships near Peiping to protect American interests, if necessary.—Reuter.

Lady Srivastava Improves

BRUSSELS, Aug. 9.

Lady Srivastava is improving steadily. She has not yet left the clinic.—Reuter.

Utilise Offices To Implement Manifesto

BUT CONGRESS MUST KEEP UP "WRECKING" OBJECTIVE

A. I. Socialists Resolutions: Party Executive In Andhra Suspended

PATNA, Aug. 9.

The need for a United Front to utilise the opportunities afforded by Congress Ministries is stressed in a resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Congress Socialist Party this afternoon.

The resolution, which was passed after a short discussion, states that though the party is opposed to the formation of a Ministry, now that the Congress had launched this experiment, the duty of all the Congressmen was to join together and make the fullest use of the opportunities afforded for intensification of the national struggle, by securing immediate relief to the peasantry and workers and exposing the irreconcilable conflict between the demands of the masses and the British and Indian vested interests.

NEED OF WIDE BASIS

The resolution points out the opportunities for widening the base of the Congress through peasants' and workers' organisations for combating constitution.

IMPLEMENT MANIFESTO

The resolution objects to the mentality manifest in the statements issued by certain Ministers and leaders which fosters the illusion of winning Swaraj without a furtner struggle. The resolution stresses that this mentality must be combated and calls upon the various Congress Committees to bring pressure upon the Cabinets to implement the Election Manifesto and to act as supervisors over the police and Government machinery.

In conclusion the resolution says "that the immediate objective of the freedom movement is the creation of a situation leading to a Constituent Assembly and for this, the struggle to destroy the present constitution must be kept up continuously.

ANDHRA PURGE

The Committee passed a resolution last night suspending the Executive of the Andhra Socialist Party for breach of discipline. The Committee also considered questions of Party organisations, their attitude to other parties and allied subjects.

The Committee concludes its session with to-night's sitting.—A. B.

ACQUITTED IN APPEAL

Calcutta Labour M. L. A. And 3 Others In Rioting Case

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The Sessions Judge acquitted to-day Mr. M. A. Zaman, M.L.A., and three others on appeal against their conviction by the Deputy Magistrate, Serampore, on a charge of rioting before the Rishra Mills.

They had been sentenced to four months rigorous each.—A. P.

NEW 100 METRES BREAST STROKE RECORD

Jacques Cartonnet Improves It By 1 Minute

TOULOUSE, Aug. 9.

Frenchman Jacques Cartonnet using butterfly stroke broke world's Hundred Metres Breast stroke record in one minute nine seconds, previously held by Higgins one minute ten seconds—Reuter.

Petersmith Coming To India With Tennyson's Team

Petersmith has accepted the invitation to proceed to India with Lord Tennyson's team.—Reuter.

RESTRICTIONS ON LABOUR LEADERS

POONA, Aug. 9.

It is understood that the Labour leaders of Bombay who are under restrictions have made a representation to the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi to remove their restrictions, to which the Minister has replied that he is considering their cases.—United Press.

(Continued from Col 7)

ity should be binding on everyone. The decision should be accepted and carried out in a disciplined manner. There was pleasure in it. Democracy did not mean forcing the opinion of a particular city on the representatives of a whole province.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru then referred to the honour that had been conferred on him by the people by electing him Congress President twice continuously. There were but six months and a little more left for him to complete his tenure of office. He was anxiously looking forward to that day when he could transfer his burden. It was a heavy burden. The work of a Congress President was not an easy one. He had to attend to several things. Enquire into several things issue instructions etc. There was a possibility of mistakes being committed. It was possible that he might break down before the tenure of office was over. Not that he would not have any responsibility after he transferred the burden of Presidentship to some other shoulders, but it would certainly be a lesser burden.

Continuing Pandit Jawaharlal said Congress had demonstrated to the world what it could do with organisation and discipline. It had been proved beyond doubt that the only organisation in the whole of India which could put up a fight was the Indian National Congress.

"ANDAMANS DAY" ON AUG. 14.

The speaker referred to the Congress and the non-Congress Provinces in the country and said that the demarcation was evident and the difference would be more evident if the people helped and co-operated with the Congress Ministries. The speaker made particular reference to the Bengal Ministry's attitude regarding the Andaman prisoners. The present ministry had stated like its predecessor that they would not consider the question of the Andaman prisoners until they gave up hunger-strike (shame shame). It only showed the weakness of that Ministry. The question of the Andaman prisoners was a question which was agitating the whole country for a long time. When the hunger-strike was started, it is stated, the officers there made insulting remarks to the prisoners. (shame shame) The question of Andaman prisoners was not merely a question of Bengal but of the whole country. It had been decided to observe the Andaman's Day on August 14 and he hoped that everyone would join in celebrating that day.

Mr. Ganpathishanker Desai, General Secretary of the B.P.C.C. thanked the Lady volunteers and the Bombay National Guards for taking charge of the arrangements.

After 'Vande Mataram' was sung, all standing, the meeting dispersed.

BEARISH U. S. COTTON BUREAU REPORT

Sharp Fall Of Rs. 10 In Broach Cotton

CROP 15593000 BALES GINNINGS 143000 BALES

BOMBAY, August 9.

The first official U. S. cotton Bureau report was published today estimating the crop at 15,593,000 bales as on August 1 yield per acre 223.3 lbs. crop condition 81.3 p.c. and ginnings 1,43,000 bales which compares with the crop of 12,481,000 bales, yield per acre 199.7, crop condition 72,3 and ginnings 41,000 issued last year on this date.

Collapse In New York Market

Though private estimates ranged from 149 lacs to 157 lacs, the average expectation was about 150 lac bales. Hence prices on the local cotton market collapsed by nearly Rs. 10 after the publication of the bearish Bureau report.

The New York cotton market opened with a loss of 36 points with October position being placed at 10.48. There was a temporary rally of 6 points on bear covering, but that improvement proved to be temporary. Bear hammering and liquidation by tired holders caused a further decline with October standing at 10.38—18 at 10-45 p.m.

The Liverpool market after opening weak with October at 5.79 —22 declined to 5.75—26 points.

Bombay Market

Broach cotton for April|May delivery improved to Rs. 209-12-0 before the receipt of the Bureau report on buying by bulls. But after the publication of the report the market opened with a very weak tone, the rate of Broach April|May delivery standing at Rs. 202-8-0. The market further declined to Rs. 199-8 on selling by offices influenced by weak New York advices. The market closed at Rs. 200 at 11 p.m.

JAWAHARLAL EXPLAINS OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

(Continued from page 1)

Congress Raj in provinces where Congress had accepted offices. If that was so, why should there have been so much agitation regarding the Government of India Act during the last three years? The Government of India Act had been given to India not because the Britishers suddenly fell in love with Indians and their aspirations. The Act was a clever and subtle move on the part of Britishers who had experience of ruling over oppressed nations during the past 200 years. It was a clever move to divide Indians. The Government of India Act consisted of two parts. The first one was the Provincial Autonomy part and the second was the Federation part. The Federal part of it was a slavish thing seeking to introduce a similar regime as was prevalent in any Indian state. If the Federal part of the Act came into force it would be difficult to carry on the fight for Indian freedom and so every man and woman should resist it and prevent its coming.

COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

Under the Provincial Autonomy scheme nothing big could be achieved. The big questions like poverty unemployment, etc., could not be solved till Indians were completely free. The Congress Ministers now had to face difficulties at every turn. Offices were accepted by Congressmen, not because they thought that Swaraj could be won through ministries but because they believed that the strength of the masses could be increased and the Congress organisation could be strengthened. The biggest problem in India today was the Kisan problem and the Ministers would try to lessen the burden of the Kisans as far as they could. Both those who were for acceptance of office and those who were against it had the same objective in view, namely strengthening the Congress and preparing for the fight for complete independence.

There were different views represented within the Congress. The doors of the Congress was open to everyone who subscribed to the objective that India should have Purna Swaraj. The doors were shut against those who did not subscribe to that objective. When decision on acceptance of office was taken everyone knew the dangers of such a course. It was possible that there might be fighting on smaller question and the bigger questions might be forgotten. After consideration of the "pros and cons", the decision was taken by the Congress. As to what might happen a few days hence it was difficult to say at present. To believe that the Congress Ministers would do wonders was to expect too much of them. What could the poor Ministers with their limited powers do. Their hands and feet were tied up.

WHY ATTACK THEM?

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru deprecated unnecessary attacks on the Congress Ministers for not doing this or that. Undue pressure ought not to be brought on them. It was for the people to strengthen the hands of the Congress Ministers instead of playing into the hands of imperialists by attacking the Congress Ministers. If the people did not like a Minister or his actions they had every right to remove. But it would not be proper to attack him and still want him to retain his position as a Minister. Weakening the Ministers would mean weakening themselves and the Congress. Individuals within the Congress Ministries did not count. They were there because they were Congressmen. Anything that they might or may not do was the responsibility of the Congress. They were elected representatives of the people and any attack on them would be an attack on the Congress and the people themselves. The Britishers were a clever people. The Act that they had introduced was to divide Indians and make them look at things from a Provincial point of view. That was bound to happen as that was the objective of the first part of the Act. Hence it was essential to have a uniform policy for all the provinces so that the people might not enter into the trap placed for them. The people might attack the Congress Minister for not doing this or that and that was what was wanted by the Britishers. For not doing a certain thing the people would get dissatisfied with the Congress Ministers and the British would take advantage of that position to crush the Congress.

ORGANISATION & DISCIPLINE.

Continuing the Congress President said that so long the work that Congress carried was quite different from the work that had been undertaken by some Congressmen. Congress had laid stress on organisation and discipline. They had fought with the British Government and had succeeded in their fight to a great extent because of their discipline. But now, the Congress had undertaken to follow some other method of work side by side with their usual activities.

Pundit Jawaharlal emphasized that they were fighting to establish democracy and the Congress was a democratic organisation. Every Congressman had a right to express his view. The speaker did not for a minute suggest that the people should give up making their just demands but he wanted to warn them against the pitfalls of bringing undue pressure and making uncalled-for attacks on the Congress ministers. The responsibility of the Congress Ministers was the responsibility of Congressmen. If the Ministers spent sleepless hours trying to solve difficult problems, the Congress President himself had spent sleepless hours to solve the selfsame problems. The demands of the workers and peasants should be placed before the people and they should be popularised. The Ministers were after all servants of the people and would have to come out of their offices if the people so desired. The attitude of the people towards the Congress Ministers should be one of sympathetic watchfulness and their actions should help the Congress Ministry and not force them to take certain course of action.

TRUE DEMOCRACY.

The President then dwelt about the democratic nature of the Congress Organisation. He wanted everyone to understand what was the real meaning of democracy. The decision of the major-

(Continued in Col 5)

Insurance Battle In Select Committee

British Interests May Join Indian Against Non-Empire Concerns

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

Hotel lounges in Simla are agog with activity owing to the large influx of insurance experts from all parts of the country—one may say the world as representatives of European and American interests have also arrived. The unusual interest aroused by the Insurance Bill may be judged from the fact that over 100 deputationists, both Indian and European, are already at Simla.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was busy the whole day receiving deputations and discussing the various points arising from the Bill.

The Congress Party is in a strong position in the Select Committee and hopes to have its way but as Sir N. N. Sircar has taken care to frame the Bill so as to command widest appeal it may be safely said that 90 per cent. of the Bill as it stands will pass through intact.

INDIAN CONCERNS' DEMAND.

Indian companies demand entry of further non-Indian companies should be prohibited for a substantial period. Even as against the existing non-Indian companies operating in this country, they demand sufficient measure of protection for genuine Indian concerns, such as a definite provision that non-Indian companies should reinsure fixed minimum percentage of their business with Indian companies. Non-Indian companies fall into two groups, viz., British, which includes also Lloyds and Canadian and secondly non-British, such as German, Italian etc.

It seems possible that Indian and British interests may join together and press certain common demands for restricting competition from non-Empire countries.

The claim of British companies seems to be that the provision regarding keeping of certain portion the assets within the country goes too far—they require at and limited to a portion of the previous year's liabilities only instead of the total assets—but this is bound to be resisted by Indian elected members of the Committee, who are against the Bill being further whittled down.

MANAGING AGENTS' FUTURE.

Another controversial point concerns Managing Agents. While Bill wants of the Managing system to go within three years, the representatives affected in the interests plead for 20, years as provided in the Companies Act. It looks as if Government may not be inclined to yield on this point. Representatives of young life companies, mutual assurance companies and provident societies have also arrived suggesting certain concessions to enable their growth, specially as regards the amount of deposits. Among them is Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, the Andhra leader.

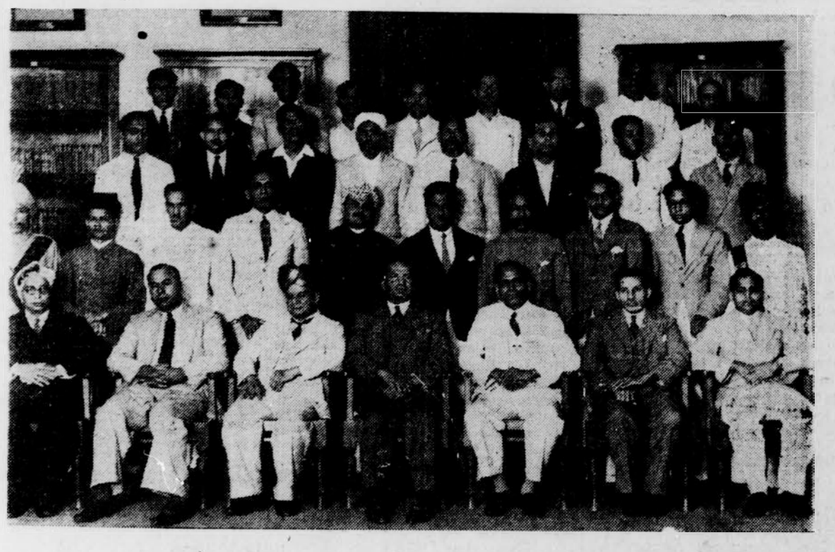
General opinion is that as points of difference have been considerably narrowed down, the Select Committee may not even take two weeks. In fact it is expected all controversial clauses may be finished by Thursday next so that Mr. Bhulabhai can leave the same evening for Wardha.

DR. DESHMUKH'S WIRE TO SELECT COMMITTEE ON INSURANCE BILL

BOMBAY: August 8.

Dr. G.V. Deshmukh, M. L. A. (Central), has sent the following telegram to Sir Nripendra Nath Sircar, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and other members of the Select Committee on the Insurance Bill, which meets in Simla to-morrow:

"Get rid of harassment of helpless survivors by Insurance Companies on medical reports, medical certificates, and age certificates. Companies should not be allowed to raise these questions after one year of insurance acceptance. Money should be paid immediately to survivors on death."—A. P.



A group-photo taken at the farewell function organised in honour of Mr. P. H. Rama Reddy Secretary of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, who has been appointed Director of Agriculture, Madras: In the centre of the group is Mr. N. C. Mehta, President of the I. C. C. C., with Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar on his right and Mr. Rama Reddi on left, with the staff of the I. P. C. C.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES DISMISSED

Member Of Council Of State Loses Case

LAHORE, Aug. 9.

The local Sub-Judge dismissed with costs to-day the suit brought by Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das, Member of the Council of State, against Choudhury Hussainally, Magistrate and Suleh Mohammad, Sub-Inspector of Police, claiming Rs. 11,500 as damages for the wrongful issue of warrants against him for the infringement of the Traffic Rules, while coming by car from Dharamsala on March 10, 1934.

Dismissing the suit, the Court held that no enmity or malice was established on the part of the defendants, and that the plaintiff did not suffer any injury of mind, body, reputation or finance. In fact, the Court further observed, that it was the defendants who could have just cause for having been harassed and put to unnecessary worries. This must have affected the morale of the Police as a whole. All this was the outcome of a false ego of prestige nurtured by the plaintiff, but Law did not intend to take stock of such false notions.—United Press.

Shahada Political Conference

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Aug. 8.

Sjt. T. R. Deogirikar, President of the Poona City Congress Committee, left this afternoon for Bombay en route to Shahada (West Khandesh) where he is presiding over the taluqa political conference which meets on Tuesday the 10th instant.

Mr. NURIE AT NASIK

Enthusiastic Public Reception

NASIK, Aug. 9.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works with the Bombay Government arrived here by the Allahabad Express, this morning. He was wearing khaddar and Gandhi Cap.

The Collector, Mr. A. P. Le Mesurier received the Hon'ble Minister, and later introduced him to the Nasik members of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, a number of officials and residents. Local Congressmen greeted him with cries of "Gandhi-ki-Jai and garlanded him with khadi garlands.

After inspecting the guard of honour furnished by the District Police, the Minister motored with the Collector to the Irrigation Rest House, where he is staying during his visit which is expected to last 48 hours.

Mr. Nurie is the first member of the Congress Cabinet to visit Nasik.—A. P.

CAUSE OF BIHTA DISASTER

Removal Of Fishplates Does Not Gain Much Credence

PATNA, Aug. 9

Enquiries made by the Associated Press in official circles reveal that neither the Railway Police nor the Railway Authorities attach any importance to the recovery of three missing fishplates at Bihta, which was the scene of the recent train smash.

Twenty-eight fishplates in all were said to be disjointed, out of which 25 were recovered early in the search, but three could not be recovered so far, as they were stuck deep under the debris. They have now been recovered after further clearance of the debris. A. P.

HINDU DOCTRINE OF KARMA

Law Member's Homily On Gita

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

"I consider that the greatest national sin is the neglect of the masses and that is one of the causes of our downfall. They are practically our slaves. If we want to regenerate India we must work for them. So long as millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor, who has been educated at the expense of the society but pays not the least heed to them. The Law of Karma, the reaping of the fruit of past actions, applies as much to individuals as to the nation which consists of them."

These words of Swami Vivekananda were quoted by Sir N. N. Sircar in refuting the charge of individualism levelled against the Hindu doctrine of Karma and the teaching of the "Gita", while delivering a most illuminating discourse on the doctrine of Karma and its treatment in the "Gita" under the auspices of the U.P. Hindu Association at the Kalibari Hall yesterday. The hall was packed to its utmost capacity prominent among those present being Sir Brojendra and Lady Mitter, Lady Nalini Sircar, Raja Sir Daljit Singh, Dr. Ph.C. C. Visser, Consul-General for Netherlands Mr. S Satyamurthi, Mr. Sri Prakash, Mr. B. Das, Major J. S. and Mrs. Bolton, His Holiness Bhai Kahan Singh of Nabha, His Holiness Sardar Bahadur Bhai Arjan Singh and others. United Press.

TREATMENT OF BENGAL DETENUS

Govt. Issues Note To Explain Details

CALCUTTA, August 9.

In view of to-day's debate in the Bengal Assembly, on the resolution urging the release of detenus and political prisoners, Government have issued a note on the treatment of the men and women, detained under the orders passed by them under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

According to the note, the principal forms of restraint under the Act are: 1. Detention camp jails, 2. Internment in village away from home and 3. Internment in own home or with a relative.

The daily routine of one of the camps in which the restricted persons are detained, includes reading, studying, the writing of letters and playing indoor and outdoor games. Once or twice a month, the inmates also have special meals.

In addition to personal allowances, the Act gives the local Government discretionary powers to make to any number of the detenus family or his near relatives, who are dependent on him for support, such allowance towards their maintenance as may seem appropriate in all circumstances of the case. Ordinarily, the Government sanction the grant of such allowances.

Provisions are also made for insurance premia being paid in certain circumstances and educational facilities are given. Reasonable facilities are also given under any form of restraint to perform private worship.

Twohundred and fortyone detenus have been released on completion of their training and have received or will receive from Government loans to enable them to establish small industrial or agricultural centres.—A. P.

DISCRIMINATION IN COLLEGES

Baroda Plea For Abolition

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA, Aug. 8.

The "Navagujerat" a local weekly in its latest issue under caption "Abolish discrimination in Bombay Presidency Colleges" states that "We appeal to the Bombay Congress Ministry headed by Mr. Kher and the Governor of Bombay to pass immediate orders to put Baroda State students and students belonging to Indian States which form part of the Bombay Presidency on a level of equality with students of the presidency proper in all respects and abolish all discriminatory rules with regard to education, recruitment to services, etc., against Baroda State subjects".

It may be mentioned here that in the last session of the State Representative Assembly Mr. Chhotabhai Sutaria urged the Baroda Government to take steps to see that discrimination in Medical and Engineering Collages regarding admission, fees, etc., is removed.

SUGAR TARIFF BOARD IN HYDERABAD

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, Aug. 8.

Sir Geoffrey Bracken, Chairman, Fazl Rahmathullah, Dr. L. C. Jain, of the Indian Sugar Tariff Board after concluding their work in Bombay arrived in Hyderabad, today for four days. Sir Bracken is staying with T. J. Tasker, Revenue Member, Nizam's Government. Members of the Board leave for Nizamabad to-morrow, and return on Tuesday when they expect to examine some witnesses. The questionnaire, it is understood, has already been received by the Commerce Secretariat, and necessary replies have been drafted. Though sugar industry is one of the largest industries of the country, as generally the Hyderabad agriculturist is conservative, it is doubtful how many would come forward to give evidence, while Government officials connected with revenue, agriculture, commerce and industries, can be taken into account.

In this connection I understand that the Sugar technologist to the Government of India has already given a comprehensive scheme to be adopted by the Nizam's Government for the sugar industry to be well established.

Again one is at a loss to understand as to what prompted the authorities or the State Information Bureau to keep the activities and arrival of the Tariff Board a closely guarded secret, while proceedings of the meetings of the Board in question were thrown open to the press in Bombay. Members of the Tariff Board it is learnt, will proceed to Nagpur on 11th instant.

INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE

Dr. Bhatnagar Mentioned As Director

BANGALORE, Aug. 9

The name of Dr. Bhatnagar of the Punjab is prominently mentioned in connection with the permanent Directorship of the Indian Science Institute.—A. P.

THE THREE MUSKETEERS

GRIMAUD OPPOSES

"Well, you know well, my friend," replied Athos, "that the balls most to be feared are not those from the enemy."

"But for such an expedition we surely ought to have brought our muskets," objected Porthos.

"You're an ass, dear Porthos. Why should we carry a useless burden? Didn't you hear what D'Artagnan said?"

"What did he say?" demanded Porthos.

"That eight or ten men were killed on both sides in last night's attack. Of course, we shall find plenty of muskets, balls and gunpowder in the bastion."

"Athos," said Aramis, "truly you are a great man."

At this moment Grimaud pulled his master by the skirt of his coat.

"Where are we going?' he asked by a gesture.

Athos pointed to the bastion.

WAVING TO THE CAMP

"But," answered Grimaud in the same silent dialect, "we shall leave our skins there."

Athos raised his eyes and his finger towards heaven.

Grimaud sat down on the ground with a shake of the head.

Athos took a pistol from his belt, looked to see if it was properly primed, cocked it, and then placed the muzzle close to Grimaud's ear. Now Grimaud sprang to his feet with extraordinary rapidity, whereupon Athos made a sign to him to take up his basket and walk on first. Thus, all that Grimaud had gained was to pass from the rearguard to the vanguard.

From the top of the bastion the four friends saluted the more than three hundred soldiers of all kinds who had assembled at the gate of their camp. A loud hurrah reached Athos, who had placed his hat on the end of his sword and was waving it in the air. Then all four disappeared in the bastion where Grimaud had already preceded them.

Student Movement Must Be Rescued From Sectarianism

LUCKNOW CONFERENCE PRESIDENT ON FUNDAMENTAL TASKS

(From Our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, (By Mail.)

The first Lucknow Students Conference was held here under the presidency of Mr. Ansar Harvani, Joint Secretary of the A. I. S. F. Among those present were the Hon. Pandit G. B. Pant, Hon. Hafiz Ibrahim, Hon. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Hon. Pt. Piarelal Sharma and Dr. Husain Zaheer. In the course of the address Mr. Haryani said:

"Comrades! to-day, we stand at the most momentous period of the world history. The outworn bourjeoise civilisation stands naked and exposed. Tottering capitalism is gasping for breath. Spain is in flames. China is making a desperate attempt for life. Fascism is doing havoc, unknown in the history of mankind, to the intellectual, heritage of man. India is far from being satisfied with its lot. We in India are intimately concerned with what is happening in the world, and especially in Spain and China. It is an object lesson enacted before our eyes to show us which way the world is moving.

FRANCOS OF FUTURE

In our midst we have the Francos of the future, who will rather remain the bond slaves of British Imperialism than to give up their wealth to the toiling masses. The reaction of the student in India to what is happening around him in the world is not different. The forces of reaction and the inert traditions of academic life, try to hold him back, and dissuade him from any full-blooded activity, either in defence of his own right or in the wider sphere of politics.

The Indian Students while broadening and deepening their knowledge should not neglect the practical side. It is a common feature of a very big number of the students in almost all Indian Universities to take delight in strengthening their ideology and not to have anything to do with the living forces around them. They must immediately join the labour movement and take part in education and organisation of the Indian workers.

STUDENTS AND LABOUR

A vast number of the students who intend to join the working class movement sadly misunderstand the role which they will be called upon to play. To lead, to speak and to preside—this they are willing to do. But this is wrong and quite insufficient. The students must start work at the very bottom. He who does not understand this cannot join the working class movement, for he does not understand what a mass struggle is, or what a working class organisation means.

The students have to carry on a great deal of propaganda work to establish clarity of thought among their own ranks and spread a correct anti-imperialist ideology in the nationalist movement. The nationalist movement has depended upon the support of lower middle class youth mostly from the school and colleges. Therefore, if the working class ideology finds its place among them, it has already captured the Indian nationalist movement.

The students of India should go to the fields and factories, should understand their comrades of the toiling masses, and must help to build a working class party in order to make a happier country and peaceful world.

TWO CARDINAL FACTS

Comrades, no address to the students can be complete without a passing reference to the problem of unemployment which darkens our horizon. In this connection we should remember two cardinal facts: (1) that educated unemployment directly arises from the course of the world development of capitalism and political and economic dependence of India on Britain, (2) that all solutions which do not sufficiently realise this fundamental position are unreal and inadequate to meet the demands of the situation.

Comrades, I now pass on to the last and most important question. Can anything be done to prepare the students for the struggle inspite of the obstructions of our educational authorities and if so, how?

SHUN SECTARIANISM

To fight the onslaught of our unscrupulous educationists it is absolutely necessary to strengthen the A. I. Students' Federation embracing and accommodating even the most backward section of the students. We should raise the students movement on the basis of its immediate demand, so that a united front may be achieved and we may be immune from the dangers of communalism, which so easily wrecks the organisation based on no well defined programmes. On the other hand, we may protect the students movement from sectarianism, monopolists, who do not allow less politically conscious element of the students and thus isolate themselves from the vast and potent mass of students. We must keep it in mind that the students movement in India is not being built only for those students who are already working in some political organisations, but for the purpose of bringing consciousness to those students who are backward, who have not yet achieved the higher intellectualism, and who are untouched of currents and counter-currents of international politics.

LUCKNOW'S LEAD

In conclusion, I appeal to the students in Lucknow to strengthen the A. I. Students' Federation—the United front of the Indian students. It was Lucknow which frustrated the obnoxious move to divide the students on communal lines. And in this connection I cannot forget the glorious role played by the Lucknow comrades in general and the comrades from Nadwa and Nizamia in particular. And it was Lucknow where we saw the birth of A. I. S. F. And it is again Lucknow towards which we look for the lead. I am confident that Lucknow will preserve its reputation as vanguard of the Student Movement in India. It will strengthen the united front of Indian Students, for united we stand and divided we fall."

REVENUE MINISTER IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD Aug. 9.

Local Government officials and Congressmen co-operated in according an enthusiastic reception to the Hon'ble Mr. Morarjee Desai Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, when accompanied by Mr. J. H. Garrett, Revenue Commissioner, arrived here to-day from Godhra.

As soon as he stepped out of a third class compartment he was greeted in the shouts of "Gandhi-ki-jai" by aa large crowd present at the station platform, he was garlanded by the Municipal president and introduced to the Government officials and others present.

He inspected the guard of honour provided by the police and several lady volunteers and drove amid cheering crowds to his own residence whence he will proceed to the Congress house to grant interviews to officials and non-officials.

He is staying here for two days, when he visits a number of public institutions.—A. P.

Fields and Factories

AGRICULTURE IN CHINA

Cotton Improvement Forms Part Of New Programme

The work in cotton improvement consists of an extensive regional test which was begun in 1933 by obtaining a large collection of Chinese and foreign varieties of cotton and growing them in co-operation with a number of experiment stations. This comparison of the same varieties throughout the cotton growing regions will make it possible to determine those zones which are best adapted to the Chinese types and those to the foreign types. It will also be found by this test as to which varieties are best adopted for each locality. This test will also indicate what varieties, if any, of American cotton that may be introduced at once for growing until such time as better improved varieties will be made improved shrdiusc hm s be made available from the experiments in cotton breeding.

Technical experts have been sent to seven cotton growing provinces, namely, Shensi, Honan, Shantung, Hopei, Hupeh and Kiangsi to select bolls from promising plants in the farmers' fields. More than thirteen thousand individual bolls have been selected. After a laboratory examination the poorer ones are discarded and the better ones preserved for planting. The variety test, the observation of varieties, hybridization and the multiplication of promising strains are also made in connection with cotton improvement.

PLANT PATHOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY

Work in plant pathology and entomology was begun in 1933, when the investigation of rice borers, locusts, insects in stored grain, insects in fruits and vegetables and cotton worms, was conducted. Rice borers have been causing serious damage in China. So far, epidemiological studies have revealed that the most serious damage is due probably to a wet autumn with a high temperature followed by a dry winter with a medium temperature, as temperature and humidity have much to do with oviposition and the hatching of eggs. According to the result of the study the most favourable condition for the development of the rice borers, 'Schoenobius bipunctifer,' is a temperature between 25 deg. and 29 deg.C. and a humidity of 95p.c. A study of many varieties of rice is being conducted to determine which ones are resistant to the borers.

The problem of locusts is receiving considerable attention and researches in their prevention are made. The complete life history of the locust has been studied, and its general distribution and its migrations have been followed.

The study of cotton worms has also been commenced. The distribution and kinds of insects causing damage to cotton are closely followed, and methods for their control are being devised. Experiments have shown that the use of grass bait and poison bait is very effective and economical for the suppression of cut-worms The Shaokan Long Staple cotton among the varieties grown in China is considered to be the most resistant to the cotton aphis. The most effective insecticides used by the Chinese farmer have been secured and experimented upon. The plants, 'Trypterygium wilfordii' Hook and 'Celastrus angulatus' Max have been transplanted and distributed to different farms.

CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES

An investigation is under way to determine what the most serious plant diseases are and where they are causing the greatest damage. Technical experts have been sent to study the diseases of field crops, vegetables, horticultural crops and the mulberry trees. The work of preventing smuts of wheat is important as a great loss has already been sustained. According to results of experiments, the hot-water treatment and its modification have proved to be satisfactory. This treatment is specially preferred in China as it involves little expense and no chemical preparations.

Diseases of summer crops, such as the downy mildew and the helminthosporiose of cereals and the leaf spot of the peanut are also being studied. Sclerotiniose is tackled in the laboratory.

SOILS AND FERTILIZERS

A study of native as well as chemical or commercial fertilizers is being made to determine what type or what combination of types is most efficient and economical for Chinese farms. The right amounts of fertilizers used that would render compactible and satisfactory returns are also being determined. A pot culture of rice has been exprimented to find out the chief chemicals contained in the soil and the amount of each required to produce the maximum yield. Also field experimentations are conducted simultaneously and specimens of fertilizers are collected.

IMPROVEMENT OF FORESTRY

The length of time for seeds of the different species to germinate when kept in storage is being studied. Investigations are also being made regarding the best means for storage and the temperature at which germination is possible. Industrial trees such as the tung oil and candleberry trees are by-products of Chinese farmers, and researches to improve their varieties are made. Seeds and seedlings of improved varieties are distributed to the farmers. The best method of planting trees is studied: it consists of an experiment with a stand of pine another with a stand of pine and oak, a third with oak planted from both seed and stock, and others with a planting of bamboo, tung oil, wood oil and other economic trees. Mushroom growing on the bark of trees has also received the attention of the experts.

FARM CREDIT BUREAU IN CHINA

Millions To Be Loaned To Agriculturists

The Farm Bureau of the Ministry of Industries will extend a large amount of loans to farmers to develop the rural industry in China.

About dol. 4,000,000 is expected to be distributed to Kiangsu, Chekiang, and Shantung for the development of the silk industry.

More than dol. 1,000,000 will also be allotted to cotton growers in Kiangsu, Hupeh, Honan and Shansi, while Shantung alone will receive dol. 1,000,000 for the development of the tobacco industry there. Co-operative societies will be established in Shantung to market the tobacco.

The rice and wheat production in Vuhu and Hsuencheng, Anhwei, will also be improved with funds allotted by the Bureau.

In regard to the sugar industry in Kwangtung, the Bureau has recently solicited the co-operation of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank and the Kwangtung Provincial Bank to jointly operate a loan service and to establish consumers co-operative societies to develop this industry.

The Bureau will extend loans amounting to dol. 500,000 to Shansi to carry out water conservancy work in the province. Similar loans will also be extended to Shansi and Honan and other provinces.

Aside from extending loans for the development of rural industries, the Bureau is also planning to establish co-operative treasuries in Nanking, Wuhu and Hsuencheng in Anhwei. Chinhsien in Kiangsi, Yuyang and Quhsien in Hunan, and Huhchwan in Szechwan for the adjustment of rural economy.

MEASURES FOR FARM EXTENSION WORK.

The Executive Yuan has communicated a set of four measures for the promotion of agricultural extension work to the provincial and municipal authorities throughout the country.

1. Districts should henceforth concentrate their work on agricultural extension.
2. Local appropriations for agricultural extension should be increased.
3. Funds allotted for agricultural extension should not be diverted to other channels.
4. Agricultural organs in each locality should henceforth be readjusted in accordance with the regulations laid down by the Executive Yuan in June, 1933.

Cotton Marketing Problem

C. N. Mehta Emphasises Need For Collection Of Statistics

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee met this morning at Vulcan House, Ballard Estate, when Mr. C. N. Mehta reviewed several matters concerning the cotton trade. Among those present at the meeting were Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya, Mr. S. D. Saklatwala, Rao Bahadur Sir Maharao Deshpande, Sir C. V. Mehta, Dr. W. Burns and Mr. H. R. Stewart.

Referring to the cotton trade, the President said: I have been struck with the amount of statistical work which has to be handled by the Committee's staff. Large sums of money have been spent with a view to attain higher standards of accuracy in the matters of cotton work is likely to be lost for want of adequate statistical organisations at the headquarters of the Committee. The science of statistics comes not only in dealing with trade returns but also in the matters of the proper lay-out of agricultural experiments and of valid interpretion of the collected data. In view of this the Committee might well consider the advisability of having a statistical organisation at the centre which would be in a position to ensure a general uniformity of procedure in the matter of agricultural experiments and collection of information.

MARKETING ORGANISATION.

Let me pass on now to another feature of our cotton work. The principal difficulty encountered in connection with the propagation of better varieties of cotton has been the want of an adequate marketing organisation which would ensure an adequate return to the cultivator for the additional labour and expense in the production of quality cottons.

A mass of useful information is already available scattered in the various publications issued under the aegis of the Committee. It seems to me however that time has now come when a more systematic survey of the marketing organisation of cotton right from the field till the time it reaches the consumer in the form of finished cloth is needed.

To a body such as this it is unnecessary for me to stress further the necessity of securing adequate data in connection with cotton marketing. The proposal is now before you for your consideration whether the Committee should not with the help of Mr. Livingstone undertake a survey of cotton marketing. I had an informal talk with the representatives of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in this connection. I have every hope that if such a marketing survey is undertaken, the various organisations in the industry will co-operate with the Committee.

It may be of interest to know that it has already been decided to undertake marketing surveys in respect of jute as well as of sugar. I consider that when a marketing survey of cotton is completed, we shall have valuable information which will enable us to work for a more effective and profitable organisation of cotton markets throughout the country. In this connection it may perhaps be pertinent to draw your attention to the fact that in connection with a commodity such as cotton we also have to keep ourselves in intimate touch with the developments abroad.

I would like also to suggest that we should make the fullest possible use of the services of our distinguished traders and industrialists whenever they have occasion to visit foreign countries. Highly organised countries like the United Kingdom and America frequently send our trade delegations to study conditions abroad. Till we are in a position to do likewise we might make use as far as possible, of the services of our own members who may be going abroad and may be in a position to help us in solving some of our difficulties.

IMPORT OF FOREIGN COTTON

While the offtake of Indian cotton in the country during the past five years has increased by about 15 per cent. the imports of foreign cotton have gone up by no less than 58 per cent. of long staple cotton in this country

Elaborate investigations have already been carried out about the introduction of long staple varieties in various parts of the country. The limiting factor in a good many cases has been the price factor. To put it differently there is no difficulty in introducing larger quantities of long staple cotton provided the cultivator gets a larger return for additional labour and expenditure. This is an ever recurring problem and whenever any scheme of introducing better varieties of cotton is considered it is just as well to consider the question of profitable marketing at same time. "We have in the Indian Central Cotton Committee men of great experience and knowledge of the business side of cotton and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution will be found to this constantly recurring difficulty of ensuring an adequate return to the cultivator and maintaining and increasing the production of quality cottons.

OUR RAILWAYS

(Continued from page 6)

becomes very serious. The regular development of this arm of transport is however essential in national interests as it is most useful in times of war.

Wanted An All-India Outlook

Unity of Control is essential for all forms of transport and it is a great tragedy that these questions are usually not viewed from an All-India standpoint Modern industry depends on transport and if ever India is to hold its rightful place in the world, a reorientation of transport policy is quite essential.

The Railway Board is no longer useful. It has served its purpose and is now a costly White Elephant. Its policy is narrow minded and it has steadily tried its best to smother the motor and river transport.

Wanted Ministry Of Transport

The modern age, according to a Cinema slogan, is an age of "speed, need and greed." To compete in world markets India needs a complete modern and efficient system of transport, otherwise her goods will not find ready sale in the world markets. All branches have their special uses.

Just like the post and telegraphs, for efficient management unity of control of all transport systems is necessary. There should be a Ministry of Transport under the Central Government, responsible to the popular assembly. A Director of Railways and another for Roads and Rivers and a third for Air Transport, should help the Minister. All the policies should be laid out with a national outlook calculated to serve the country as a whole and to develop internal and export trade. The actual administration should be above political control but the policy adopted should be laid down by the popular parties. The different companies and States owning railways should participate in sharing of profits, but should have no part in actual management. An Advisory Council of about fifteen members representing the travelling public, the mercantile community and the principal owners should help the Minister and keep him in effective touch with the public pulse. Thus only can the transport problem be properly handed and a great fillip given to Indian trade and commerce.

Chandoo Bibi Elected A. I. T. U. C. R. C. Chairman

DELHI (By Mail).

The Returning Officer, A.I.T.U.C. Session at Delhi writes:

The names of the following persons have been received by me for the offices indicated against their names:—

Chairman Sh. Chandoo Bibi, Vice-chairman:—Messrs. Sadulla Khan, Mir Karar Hyder, Kahashe Karan Chand and Mohamad Ahmad.

Secretary: Mr. Fazle Karim.

Asst. Secretaries: Mazumdar and Dwarka Nath.

Treasurer: Ajit Das Gupta.

As there are no contestants in the field, I declare the above-mentioned duly elected as office-bearers of the Reception Committee, All India Trade Union Congress Session, Delhi. Thus the necessity of holding an election meeting on the 8th as announced, does not arise.

CORONATION MEDALS FOR KOLABA DISTRICT

District Board President's Polite Refusal

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Aug. 9.

Nine officials and ten non-officials from this District have been awarded Coronation medals. Mr. Nanasaheb Dharkar, President of Kolaba District Local Board, who was elected to the Board on the Congress ticket has thankfully declined the offer of that medal.

The following are names of the officials who received them: Mr. H. M. Willis, I. C. S., Collector of Kolaba; Mr. G. A. Hiremath, District Deputy Collector; Mr. Y. R. Divekar, Dvn. Forest Officer; Mr. D. B. Varerkar, Mamalatdar, Panvel; Mr. G. M. Karnik, Mamlatdar, Mahad; Rao Saheb B. V. Kelkar, D. S. P. Kolaba; Rao Saheb G. V. Madurkar, Inspector of Police; Mr. B. L. Bhonsale, Head Constable and Mr. K. S. Patole, Constable.

The following are names of semi-official gentlemen, who received the medals: Sardar Rao Saheb V. M. Tendulkar, Khan Bahadur Mahomad Inus, M. B. E.; Mr. Y. M. Kamat; Mr. Faki Ismail Shilori; Khan Bahadur Gulam Nabi Naje; Mr. G. B. Kadam; Sir Dossabhai Bhimdvala; Mr. Mahomad Ibrahim Jitekar, M. L. A.; Mr. P. B. Gandhi and Mr. Mahomad Hussain Amiruddin Fazandar.

5 GOOD REASONS FOR USING SCRUBB'S

- Scrubbs makes every bath a luxury. It purifies and softens the water—removes odour of perspiration — relieves prickly heat. Use it regularly.
- Scrubbs gives immediate relief from insect bites and stings. Neutralises the poison—allays irritation. Just dab the affected place with undiluted Scrubbs.
- Scrubbs makes shaving easier. Softens the beard—cools and braces the skin—keeps razor blades keen. A few drops in the shaving water every day.
- Scrubbs is invaluable for washing. Loosens and dissolves dirt without effort—invaluable for dainty fragile fabrics. Makes linen snowy white.
- Scrubbs removes grease spots and stains. Rub with a piece of flannel soaked in undiluted Scrubbs, all spots and stains disappear as if by magic.

LOOK FOR THE SIGNATURE

Stop that cold with VAPEX INHALANT

Vapex gives instant relief. It clears the head and kills the germs at their source... in the warm recesses of nose and throat. Vapex on your handkerchief is the safest, surest and most rapid remedy for colds, for the relief of catarrh and hay fever.

Over twenty years of world-wide use have proved the worth of Vapex.

Of all Chemists

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V166

Do as the Dentist Does— use POWDER

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That is why the dentist, when cleaning your teeth, as you know—always uses powder.

As it is only the powder part of any dentifrice that cleans, a dentifrice that is ALL POWDER—just naturally cleans best

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is ALL POWDER—100% cleansing properties. This is more than twice the cleansing properties of tooth paste. It therefore lasts twice as long.

Even as a neutralizer in acid mouth conditions, Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder is just as effective as Milk of Magnesia.

100% Cleansing Properties Twice that of toothpaste

No Pumice—No Destructive Grit Cannot possibly scratch the softest enamel

Lasts Longer—Costs Less Outlasts tooth-paste 2 to 1

Dr. LYON'S TOOTH POWDER

America's Biggest-Selling Dentifrice

Try it for yourself, and be convinced!

MARTIN & HARRIS LTD., Sudama House, Wittet Road, Bombay
Please send me free a three weeks' supply of Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder.
Name.....
(Please print name)
Address..... B.C. 21.

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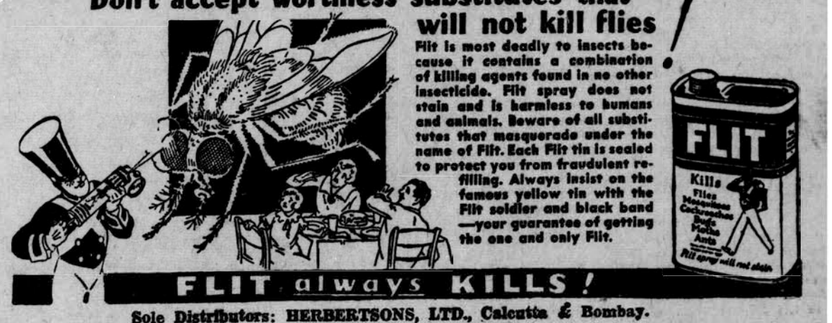
the sure restorative in convalescence

Spray FLIT—the deadly enemy of insects

Don't accept worthless substitutes that will not kill flies!

Flit is most deadly to insects because it contains a combination of killing agents found in no other insecticide. Flit spray does not stain and is harmless to humans and animals. Beware of all substitutes that masquerade under the name of Flit. Each Flit tin is sealed to protect you from fraudulent refilling. Always insist on the famous yellow tin with the Flit soldier and black band—your guarantee of getting the one and only Flit.



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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 42 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Quiet And Wheat Easy But Base Metals Firm

BOMBAY, Aug 9

On Monday cross rates ruled easy.

NEW YORK COTTON WEAK

New York cotton was weak on account of heavy selling influenced by the bearish Bureau report estimating the crop at 15593000 bales.

BULLION QUIET

London gold and silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy but base metals were firm.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was firm at first but the demand slowed down. Giltedged securities kept fairly steady on scattered support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 193/

New York, Aug 9

Previous closing	10.54
To-day's opening	10.57
Difference	+.03
To-day's closing	10.42
Difference	—.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 9

Previous closing	6.01
To-day's opening	5.99
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.79
Difference	—.22

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August Rs. 187
New April May Rs. 200

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug 9

Cotton displayed some steadiness but operators adopted waiting attitude awaiting the Bureau Report. The release of Bureau figures giving production at 15593000 bales was construed as bearish which induced general selling and liquidation but at the lower level some steadiness ensued giving the market a fairly steady tone.

Trading in October commenced at 10.57 i.e. 3 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on steadiness of Liverpool and scattered buying but operations were limited. The publication of the Bureau report brought in heavy selling orders from all quarters under the influence of which October sharply fell to 10.48. At this level some steadiness developed but thereafter the market again fell on renewed selling and hedging to 10.38.

New York cotton finally closed at 10.42 with a decline of 42 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug 9

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (10.85/10.82) 10.88/10.87
October (10.72/10.70) 10.80/10.79
December (10.70/10.70) 10.84/10.84

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 9

American October (6.01) 6.01
American December (6.02) 6.02
Egyptian August (9.03) 9.02
Egyptian September (9.18) 9.17

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug 9

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 209-12 and Rs. 199-8. The closing rate at 11 p.m. was Rs. 200. Prices declined on account of the bearish Bureau report.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug 9

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-7) 1-7

JUTE

New Crop August September (£21 3/16 paid and sellers) £21 1/8 paid and sellers
Dunlop August (£23 3/4 sellers) £23 3/4 sellers
Lightning August (£22 3/4 sellers) £22 3/4 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (9 value) 9 1/16 value
Forward July September (9 3/16 paid and value) 9 3/16 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay August September (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta August September (£15 3/16 sellers) £15 3/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata August (£13 5/16 sellers) £13 5/16 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal September (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 11/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug 9

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with October 102 1/2 and December 103 3/8. The market was quiet in the absence of any good enquiry with reports of rains in Argentine offsetting better north American cables while subsequently prices gave way under the entire absence of demand for actual.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug 9

Chicago wheat opened quiet with September at 1.12 1/4. Prices eased on scattered local selling influenced by lower outside cables and reports of rains in Argentine with price further declining to 1.11 3/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Aug 9

Previous closing	4.99 3/16
To-day's opening	4.99 3/16
To-day's closing	4.98 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug 9

Previous closing	4.98.82
To-day's opening	4.99.17
To-day's closing	4.98.95

FRANC RATE

London, Aug 9

Previous closing	132.85
To-day's opening	132.84
To-day's closing	132.82

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 9

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.25 and then slightly fell to 4.99.17 subsequently declining further to 4.98.95 on lack of support.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.98.95.

Franc opened at 132.84 and then eased slightly to 132.86 but thereafter recovered to 132.82 on scattered buying.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 132.82.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (10.030) 10.030
New York on Bombay (37.63) 37.72
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/2) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.70) 94.77
London on Shanghai (1-2 1/4) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£270 buyers £270 1/2 sellers. Strong) £270 1/2 buyers £270 3/4 sellers. Irregular.
Lead (£24 buyers £24 1/16 sellers. Strong) £24 buyers £24 1/16 sellers. Strong.
Electrolytic Copper (£65 1/2 to £66 1/2) £66 1/2 to £67 1/2
Glasgow Iron sn. (107-0) 107-0

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Aug 9

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Market featureless. Business small. Market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 9

Spot	(20d.) 20d.
Forward	(20d.) 20d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 9

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-5) £6-19-4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug 9

Liverpool Wheat October closed at 101 7/8 as against the previous closing at 102 3/8.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Liverpool, Aug 9

Wheat September	5 8 0
Wheat January	5 13 0
Wheat May	5 9 3
Linseed September	8 2 3
Linseed May	8 1 0

The tone was steady.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug 9

Silver ready	51 14 0
Silver 1st settlement Shravan	51 15 0
Silver 2nd settlement Bhadarva	52 1 0
Gold ready	34 8 0
Gold 1st settlement Shravan	34 7 0
Gold 2nd settlement Bhadarva	34 6 0
Sovereign	21 15 6

BROWN GOLD LINSEED.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Delivery Sept. 193/

Bombay, Aug 9

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	8 1 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	8 2 9
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	

3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at 5 p.m. at Rs. 97-3-0.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	97 7 0
Highest	97 10 0
Lowest	97 7 0
Closing	97 9 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug 9

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £92 as against the previous closing at £91 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug 9

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian Loan (£98) £97 1/2
3 per cent Indian Loan (£92) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1935-55 (£112) £112
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£115) £115
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£102) £102

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£107) £107

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 5/8) £74 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 5/8) £100 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/8) £106 1/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110 7/8) £110 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100 1/8) £100 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£109 3/8) £109 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 9

2-30 p.m.

Kaffirs after being firmer ruled easier. Foreign bonds were dull otherwise markets were generally firm but business was only moderate. Copper shares were good.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (153-1 1/2) 153-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (65-7 1/2) 66-3
Hydro Electric (£9 1/2) £9 1/2
Musical Industries (22-6) 23-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-9
Imperial Chemical (39-3) 39-3
Woolsworth Ordinary (73-0) 73-0
Realisation 1930 (£98) £98
Dunlop Rubber (35-4 1/2) 36-0
Unilever Ordinary (42-6) 43-0
Ford Motors (28-3) 29-3
Cable Wireless New Ordinary (£85 1/4) £85 7/8
British American Tobacco (125-0) 125-0
Carreas A (£8 1/2) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (155-0) 153-9 ex dividend
P and O S N Company Deferred (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2
Distillers (112-0) 111-3
Bredford Dyer (£8) £8
British Celanese (£7 1/2) £7 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (45-1 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-4 1/2) 54-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (10-0) 10-0
Vickers Limited Ordinary (32-9) 32-9
Inter Nickels (65-3) 66-3
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (76-10 1/2) 76-10 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£105 1/2) £105 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20-7 1/2) 20-7 1/2
Donaro Teas (48-6) 48-6
Empire of India (33-9) 33-9

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Ruubber (41-0) 41-0
Gula Kelampong (42-6) 43-9
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (39-6) 39-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (57-6) 57-6
Burma Corporation (20-6) 19-6 ex div
Rio Tintos (£23 1/4) £24
East Rand Proprietors (65-0) 63-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£13 3/8) £13 3/8
Association Portland Cements (91-3) 91-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (128-9) 126-3
Sub Nigel (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (32-6) 31-3
Union Corporation (£8 5/8) £8 5/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (£53 3/4) £53 1/8
Anglo Iranian (87-6) 88-1 1/2
Burma Oil (132-6) 133-1 1/2
Musical Eagle (16-3) 15-6
Shell Transport (113-9) 113-9
Royal Dutch (£47 3/8) £47 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64 3/4) £64 3/4
L and E Ordinary (£32 5/8) £32 7/8
L N S R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22 3/4) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£124 3/4) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£82 1/4) £82 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug 9

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

General Motors (dol 56 5/8) dol 58
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 61 7/8) dol 63 1/4
U S Steel Common (do 117 1/2) dol 119 1/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 132 3/4) unquoted.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Aug 9

On the Stock Exchange, increased activity which it was anticipated the new account would witness, failed to materialise. The price consequently fluctuated narrowly, though small gains ouutnumbered losses

Among commodities cotton fell sharply, following the publication of the official estimate of American cotton production as 5,593,000 bales, which is above expectations.

Wall Street opened firm.

AHMEDABAD SHARE MARKET

Ahmedabad, Aug 9

Following are to-day's closing quotations:—

Aryodaya Spinning	265
Calico	604-6
Gujarat Cotton	27-8
Jubili	220-10
Marsdan	93-2
Motilal Hirabhai	55-10
Monogram	68-12

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Indian Iron Shares Firm

CALCUTTA, Aug 9

Jutes ruled quiet but steady and only limited business was put through. Coals revealed not much interest although rates were steady. In teas there was only limited trading at quotation prices. In miscellaneous speculative stocks opened steady and closed steadier. In others there was very little activity. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent 1948/52 100/12 small lot; three and half per cent paper 97/7; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107; four per cent loan 1960/70 111/14; five per cent loan 1945/55 120/4 small lots; three per cent U P loan 1961/66 97 small lot; five per cent U P Bonds 19'44 112/14 small lot.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1533; Imperial Bank conty 380; Reserve Bank 125/8.

Railways: Darjeeling Himalayan ordy 89; Dehri Rohtas 12.

Cottons: Elgin 112, Kesoram 7/12.

Coals: Amalgamated 26/4 ex div; Bengal 322 small lot; Burrakur 15/4; Burr. Dhemo 3/4; Churulia 2/5; Equitable 35/4; East Indian 20/14 ex div; Ghusick and Muslia 4/1; Jainty Central 1/4; Katras Jherriah 24/8; Parasea 2; Standard 31/4; Talcher 2/6, Union 19/2.

Jutes: Adamjee ordy 12/1 small lots; Alliance pref 110; Auuckland 170; Bally 165; Barnagore 128 small lot; Belvedere 332/8 ex div; Budge Budge 254; Dalhousie 296 small lot; Hooghly pref 19/2; Howrah 51; Kamarhatty 503; Lawrence 240; National 21/10 small lot; Presidency 4/2; Standard 248 small lot; Union 335.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 3/8; Indian Copper 3/9; Consolidated Tin 7/5; Rhodesia Copper 3; Tavoy Tin 3/4; Dalmia Cement ordy 1 small lot; Dalmia Cement Defd 3; Dalmia Cement pref 100; Bengal Telephone 21/12; Dacca Electric 22/8; Patna Electric 19/2. Jorhat Electric pref 101; Jorhat Electric ordy 10/2; U P Electric 213/8; Bareilly Electric 15/12, Jubbulpore Electric 14/14; Burn and Co seven per cent pref 139/8; Hukumchand Electric 10/2; ex right; Hukumchand Electric defd 2/8; Indian Iron 50/12; Indian Malleable Casting defd 2/1; Indian Standard Wagon pref 129/8; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 4; Steel Corporation ordy 9/4; Steel Corporation pref 92 small odd lots; Birds Investment pref 102/8; Calcutta Safe Deposit annas 12 disc; Indian Wood Products 28/4; British Burma Petrol 6/8; Dunlop Rubber ordy 19/4; India General Navigation ordy 123; Star Paper 1/14 disc; Sree Gopal Paper 9/12.

Sugars: Carew and Co 17/12 small lots; Dyer Meakin Brewery 45.

Teas: Gielle 12; Moheema 10/6; Sapoi 9/8; Hattikhira 25/4; Loobah 6; Pussimbing 4/4; Tezpore 9/6.

Debentures: Three and quarter per cent 1956/66 Howrah Bridge 101/3. A. P.

RAMPA REBELLION CONVICTS RELEASED

Madras Govt. Considers Question Of Moplah Prisoners

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The Government of Madras have, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by sub-section (1) of Section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, just ordered the release of two 'Fituri' prisoners, Gamma Mallu Dora and Sankoji Moogadu, who are now undergoing life sentence and who were convicted for taking leading part in what is known as the "Rampa Rebellion" led by Alluri Sitarama Razu and sentenced for transportation for life. There are now no more 'Fituri' prisoners in jail

The cases of Moplah prisoners who are still undergoing sentences or kept under restraint are under consideration.—United Press

Madras Cabinet To Meet On August 14

MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The next meeting of the Madras Cabinet will be held on August 14 His Excellency the Governor presiding, to consider the Budget proposals.—United Press.

FRONTIER MINISTRY IN BALANCE

Province May Be Faced With Constitutional Deadlock

ABBOTTABAD Aug. 9

With the approach of the September Session of the Frontier Assembly, the prospects of the survival of the present Ministry are discussed in political circles

In a House of 50, the Ministerialists at present appear to be 24, besides four Democrats who while accepting the leadership of Sir Abdul Qaiyum and holding that the time is not yet ripe to endorse the Congress, so far have not made any secret of their conditional support In case they are ultimately reconciled, which is not considered unlikely, the prospects of any party except the Qaiyum Ministry retaining office for any reasonable length of time appear rather remote. If however personal considerations prevail, the balance may swing in favour of the Opposition. after which the question of forming an alternative ministry may arise.

The Opposition at present consists of 19 Congressmen, who being a minority, may not find possible to form any but a coalition ministry, which step appears doubtful in view of Gandhiji's latest pronouncement that ministries cannot be created to conciliate any interest. In case a coalition is not allowed, the Congress party may attempt to swell their ranks and if they do not succeed the Frontier Province will be faced with a constitutional deadlock. not yet occurred elsewhere in India.—A P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, Aug. 9.

A temporary break in the monsoon rains over the country is setting in. The monsoon has been generally active in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and in and near the Punjab hills and weak elsewhere. The western disturbance is passing away through Kashmir after causing a few falls of thunder rain there and in North West Frontier Province. Temperatures are appreciably below normal over north Kashmir. Rain has also been nearly general in United Provinces, hills and Malabar, local in Orissa, East United Provinces, East Central India and Konkan and a few falls have occurred at a few stations in west Central India, Gujarat, north Madras coast and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Cox's Bazar four inches; Cherrapunji three; Ranchi and Mussooree two each; Silchar, Dubri and Chittagong one and half each; and Narayanganj, Gauhati, Bernampore and Rawalpindi one each.

Forecast:—The monsoon will be active in Assam, Bengal, West United Provinces and in and near the Punjab Hills. Rainfall will occur locally in East United Provinces, Bihar, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat and along the west coast peninsula and at a few stations in south-east Madras, central parts of the country and Orissa, scattered dust or thunderstorms will also occur along the North West Frontier and Kashmir.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain is likely locally in and near the Punjab and United Provinces hills and in east Bengal during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9-8-1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 84.7 degrees 0.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 78.0 degrees 1.9 (above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 183 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 10

Rain in 24 hours 0.05 inches

Total rainfall during the month 1.27 inches

Total rainfall during the year 50.57 inches

Weather remarks: Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9-8-37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 81.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.96 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.76 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

Bombay, Aug 9

O S Kaisha ss Taijin Maru of 3642 reg tons, Captain G Sorimochi arrived on 7th instant from Karachi with general cargo

P and O S N Company's ss Kidderpore of 3263 reg tons, Captain J Sparkes arrived on 8th instant from Karachi with cargo of cotton and general.

K Nixon and Company's ss City of Hongkong of 6071 reg tons, Captain H L Walton arrived from Glasgow via Birkenhead, Marseilles, Portsaid and Port Sudan with passengers and general cargo.

L Edwards ss Wolfsburg of 3827 reg tons, Captain K Bohland arrived from Bremen via Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Naples, Port Said, Suez and Port Sudan with general cargo.

Indo Burmah Pet Company's Oil Tanker ss Shwedagon of 1999 reg tons, Captain T A Goodbody arrived from Calcutta via Rangoon with cargo of oil.

DEPARTURES

Burmah Shell Oil S and D Company's ss Sarita of 3437 reg tons, Captain A J Amundsen sailed for Aroe Bay (Dutch East Indies) in water ballast.

B I S N Company's ss Dalgoma of 3571 reg tons, Captain H T Hudson, sailed for Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports with local and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino Company's ss Mauly of 3418 reg tons, Captain G Salvaggro sailed for Saigon via Singapore in ballast.

J Finlay and Company's ss Clan Macbrayne of 2978 reg tons, Captain G E G Davey sailed for Naviakhi and Marmagoa in ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 9-8-37.

S S Tarantia (Anchor Line) for Karachi, Marmagoa, Port Okha, Jamnagar, Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi and Europe and American Ports.

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, Aug 9

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Alipore 3241 Karachi 11-8 M M
3 Clan Macbrayne 2978 Malabar Coast 9-8 J Finlay
4 Wolfsbury 3827 Malabar Coast 9-8 J Finlay
5 Ensby City 3801 Calcutta 10-8 M M
6 Tango Maru 4238 Japan 10-8 N Y Kaisha.
7 City of Hongkong 6071 Karachi 14-8 K Nixon
8 Taijin Maru 3642 Japan 11-8 O S Kaisha
11 Manly 3418 Singapore 9-8 L Triestino
1' Dalgoma 3571 Karachi 9-8 M M
14 Pres Adams 6345 New York 9-8 F F Campbell
15 Kidderpore 3263 Japan 11-8 M M
16 Takliwa 3742 Mombasa 18-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barala 1899 P Gulf 11-8 M M
4 Vasna 20-26 Busra 12-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Howra 4096 Calcutta 9-8 M M
D/E Victoria Marie 882 M Coast Merchants
G Ooostcappelle 348 Malabar Coast 10-8 Merchant S N
K Varsova 1956 Busra 19-8 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Jooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Chitral 26-8 P and O
Somali 13-8-37 P and O
Naldera 2-9-37 P and O
Mongolia 9-9-37 P and O
Viceroy of India 9-9-37 P and O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Tarantia 11-8-37 Anchor Line
City of Hongkong 9-8-37 K Nixon

FROM OSLO

Ceylon 26-8-37 L Edwards
Teneriffa 12-8-37 L Edwards

FROM SYDNEY

Somorin 14-8-37 P and O

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kaiser-i-Hind 20-8-37 P and O
London Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Behar 15-8-37 P and O
Celebes Maru 9-8-37 O S Kaisha
Mayebashi Maru 15-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Gunyo Maru 30-8-37 N Y Kaisha

FROM SAN FRANCISCO

Hopecrest 9-8-37 Volkart Bros

FROM GENOA

Monepiana 16-8-37 L Triestino
Teesbank 16-8-37 M M

FROM HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 6-8-37 L Edwards
Uhenfels 16-8-37 L Edwards
Lindenfels 20-8-37 L Edwards

FROM TRIESTE

Volpi 4-8-37 L Triestino

FROM NEW YORK

City of Worcester 9-8-37 F F Campbell

FROM CALCUTTA

Gharinda 14-8-37 M M

FROM BASSEIN

Jalajyoti 7-8-37 S S Coy
Jalayamuna 11-8-37 Sc S N

FROM BASRA

Vasna 7-8-37 M M
Vita 14-8-37 M M
Bandra 12-8-37 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 14-8-37 M M
Hatipara 16-8-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 21-8-37 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 4-9-37 P and O
Dalgoma 10-8-37 M M
Viceroy of India 11-9-37 M M
Ranchi 7-8-37 P and O
Comorin 14-8-37 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 21-8-37 P and O
Cathey 28-8-37 P and O

FOR SYDNEY

Mooltan 12-8-37 P and O
Sirsa 31-7-37 M M

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Hongkong 3-9-37 Killick Nixon

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 14-9-37 Lloyd Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Harrison 20-8-37 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 3-9-37 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 6-8-37 F F Campbell
City of Worcester 11-8-37 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Reichenfels 8-9-37 L Edwards

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Corfu 19-8-37 P and O
Conte Biancamano 1-9-37 L Triestino
Celebes Maru 24-8-37 O S K
Tango Maru 11-8-37 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 17-8-37 L Triestino
Alipore 11-8-37 P and O

FOR BASRA

Barala 11-8-37 M M
Vasna 12-8-37 M M
Bandra 18-8-37 M M
Varsova 19-8-37 M M
Hopecrest 11-8-37 Volkart Bros

FOR DURBAN

Kenya 19-8-37 M M
Takliwa 18-8-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Wolfburg 14-8-37 L Edward

FOR RANGOON

Nagina 13-8-37 M M

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Clan Macbrayne 6-8-37
S S Alipou 6-8-37
S S Kalavati 7-8-37

EXPORTS

S S City of Hongkong for Liverpool: 50 bales cotton waste P D Vora; 15 bs silk waste Killick Nixon.

For Antwerp: 2000 pockets myrabollams C Jivanlal.

S S City of Worcester for New York: 526 bags black pepper R S Tata.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles: 138 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Taijin Maru for Osaka: 50 bundles sandalwood R Purshotam; 50 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 50 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton raw The Cotton Agents Ltd.

For Dairen: 500 bales cotton raw P Madhavani.

S S Tango Maru for Hongkong: 31 bags jardaloo E G Abdulkayum; 7 bundles sandal woods E G Abdul Kayum; 10 bags roots E G Abdul Kayum.

For Kobe: 50 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co; 429 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 400 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Moji: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS

S S Kurohime Maru Agents M B Kaisha from Yokohama: 60 cases silk yarn; 20 cases fibre yarn; 25 bales noil yarn; 75 cases electric fans; 25 cases cotton yarn.

From Hongkong: 1045 packages fire crackers; 50 packages cassia; 205 packages electric goods; 180 packages mattings; 150 packages sugarcandy.

From Dairen: 100 cases nepthaline ball.

From Shimizu: 409 bags green tea; From Nagoya: 234 cases rayon yarn; 50 cases earthen tiles; 519 cases porcelainware; 94 cases clocks.

From Moji: 749 bales paper; 200 bales strawboard; 32 cases b s tyres;

From Colombo: 1100 bags copra.

From Osaka: 47 bales fibre yarn; 50 cases white cotton nainsook; 34 cases cotton mull; 473 cases rayon yarn; 257 cases cotton yarn; 65 cases rayon flat crape; 125 bags dextrine; 25 bags potato dextrine; 50 cases nitric acid; 30 bs noil yarn; 260 coils g s wire; 360 bales strawboard; 24 cases rayon piecegoods; 121 cases cotton piecegoods; 38 cases celluloid sheets; 44 cases cotton shirting; 98 cases glassware; 35 cases white chalk; 33 cases cast iron ware; 44 cases leathers; 62 cases art silk yarn; 283 cases glass bottles; 15 cases weaving machinery; 25 drums sulphur blue dyes; 335 bags sulphur crude; 69 cases cast iron pipes; 134 cases porcelain tiles; 20 cases rubber goods.

From Kobe: 50 cases varnishes; 54 bales woollen piecegoods; 42 bags carbonate of magnesia; 215 cases porcelainware; 56 cases cotton shirting; 146 cases rayon yarn; 256 cases cotton and rayon mixed piecegoods; 114 cases toys; 166 cases earthen tiles; 252 bales manila rope; 49 cases rubber balloons; 100 bgs dried ginger; 189 cases cotton goods; 45 cases woollen yarn; 89 cases celluloid goods; 47 cases weaving machines; 46 cases rayon piecegoods; 25 cases rubber goods; 60 cases paint; 115 cases cotton and rayon mixed yarn; 25 cases empty tin case; 24 bundles plywood.

S S City of Derby Agents K Nixon and Co from Liverpool: 978 loose pneumatic tyre; 50 cases shol tocus; 64 cases woollen goods; 12 unpacked motor cars; 839 cases cotton piecegoods; 70 cases whisky; 36 packages sofa springs; 453 cases machinery; 43 drums stamping paste; 25 bundles shovels; 54 cases machinery parts; 117 cases rayon yarn; 66 bundles iron tubes; 181 cases woollen and cotton piecegoods; 52 bales cotton fents; 29 bales tailor wedding; 96 bales tyres and tubes; 44 cases complete looms for weaving; 69 cases confectionary; 50 loose steel axles; 125 cases aluminium circles; 40 cases paint; 30 cases vimto cordial; 40 cases accumulators; 173 bags stearine; 30 cases bottled stout; 90 kegs aniline dye; 355 cases lubg grease; 50 bags tiles; 300 kegs white lead; 288 drums lubg oil; 136 bs sudan cotton; 46 cases cigarettes; 536 bundles m s sheets; 157 loose pneumatic covers; 65 cases steel screws; 45 trusses water proof paper; 42 drums chloride of zinc; 402 bundles steel circles; 60 trusses packing paper; 159 bundles steel hoops; 230 bundles steel conduit tubing; 29 cases cotton yarn; 2534 bags caustic soda; 5000 kegs soda cash; 300 pieces steel flanges; 31 cases medicines; 100 drums bleaching powder; 60 drums sulphide of sodium; 185 casks alizarine dye; 58 bundles m steel wire; 50 bundles wincarnis; 54 pieces earthenware; 25 cases cocoa; 20 pieces oil engines; 150 loose cement pipes; 208 cases soap powder;

From Port Said: 220 bales cotton.

MILITARY SITUATION IN SPAIN

(Continued from page 6)

I ask all of them who these remarks detest,
To put their own case to test;
If it be right, let them their ways mend,
From alpine ladder descend,
Let us cease criticising Congress and Gandhi,
On the face of a glass of brandy,
We, who have taken no active part in Congress,
Cannot question its progress.
If towards our mutual good we be striving,
Let us change our mode of living;
And thereby create a most cordial situation,
For our future generation.

THOMAS A. D'SOUZA.

Pre-Bureau Dullness In Cotton

MARKET EXPECTS 15 MILLION BALES

Weather Less Favourable Over U. S. Belt

Bombay, Aug. 9.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet awaiting the Bureau report which will be issued to-day. The market opened barely steady with hedge selling and local liquidation depressing at the outset but partial rallies followed on trade buying and short covering.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

The agitation for Government measures to maintain prices on a more profitable basis together with prebureau covering steadied the market after the opening of the new season with the new low levels for the movement.

With President Roosevelt opposed to a crop loan without production control the outlook is at present obscured. However Southern Congressmen are clamouring for a quick action and the next few days are expected to show what if anything may be expected in the near future.

Some are demanding ten cents cotton loan plus additional bounties to bring the returns to farmers to twelve cents. The agitation has served to make the market more two-sided with the attention now focussed on the Bureau Report and developments in Washington. At the same time crop accounts continue to be highly favourable with few actual complaints of damage.

The average of five private estimates is 15,279,000 bales and the average estimates of seventy-three members of the New York Cotton Exchange is 15,082,000 bales.

The demand for spot was quiet pending the Bureau Report.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 6 points with October 10.82 and a further decline of 2 points was reached on scattered selling and October was quoted 10.80 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on prices improved 7 points from the low level and October was quoted 10.87 which was the highest level. The market again reacted and closed at a decline of 3 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points at 11.24c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 11.19c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was opened at a decline of 4 points at 6.00. In a small market hedging met trade calling. There was scattered Bombay buying and the market closed at a decline of 2 to 3 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined one point at 6.19d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed unchanged and uppers futures declined 6 to 4 points. The Alexandria market was closed on Saturday.

SUBSTANTIAL DEMAND

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Regarding to-day's U.S.A. Bureau, the local feeling with the exception of a small section is for a figure of 15 million bales with a probability of a slightly lower figure around 14,800,000 bales.

The general trade opinion is inclined to believe that whatever the figure may be it will be the highest for the season as the crop has deteriorated during August and it will be remembered last season's September estimate showed a reduction of 1,360,000 bales from the first estimates in August.

In view of the world's stocks of all growths being 12,839,000 bales, against 13,073,000 bales last year and consumers having used up their stocks during the last few months and held aloof from the market, a substantial demand is likely to emerge as happened last year when the season's lowest price was seen after the August Bureau, but prices subsequently gradually advanced despite the usual nervousness over the bogey of hedge selling.

President Roosevelt from the latest cables appears determined to obtain full assurance regarding crop control legislation for next season before sanctioning any loans and further developments seem likely after to-day's Bureau, and the switching of hedges to distant months seems to support this theory.

The U.S.A. weather reports continue on the whole to be less favourable with excessive heat continuing in the West.

MANCHESTER CLOTH TRADE.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

Cloth—In the last few days a larger enquiry has been received from Karachi for fine and medium mulls, iaconnets, nainsooks and fancies. Calcutta has been in the market for sarries, light whites and fancies and several minor sales of dyed goods and prints were recorded for the up-country centres. Other outlets only made retail purchases of miscellaneous goods.

Demand from Java and Singapore for printed and dyed goods has tapered off to some extent but the business has by no means ceased. Neither Rangoon nor Colombo has shown much enterprise but an acceptable turnover in poplins and fancies has occurred for Hongkong. Egypt has again sent a large number of low bids for tanjibs and mulls and has only picked up occasional lines where they could be obtained at keen prices.

West Africa has considerable quantities of goods on order and these are being taken up at a brisk pace but there has been a definite lull in placing fresh contracts. This, however, is only in the nature of a pause for the purpose of digestion and the resumption of buying activity is looked for in the near future. Many exporters to South America are more concerned about the shipment of goods already contracted for than entering into further commitments and the transactions that have taken place have been in meagre quantities of dyeing cloth, split poplins and printers.

Continental markets have been a shade more active. Fine cloths have been booked for Germany but many contracts are held up because the necessary permits cannot be obtained. Fine mulls and organdies have been asked for by Switzerland and in one or two instances the quantities have been substantial. Appreciable lines of greys have been sold for Holland and greys and piece dyed goods for the Scandinavian countries.

YARNS.

The spinning section has been a little more active. American yarns have been tested freely. Quotations all round have been firm. Practically all producers of weft yarns are linked up in price agreements so that there can be no weakness in that direction and there are indications that an agreement on ring yarns prices may be reached before many weeks are passed.

Moderate weights of coarse and medium qualities have been booked and the turnover shows an improvement on recent weeks. Deliveries are proceeding at a healthy pace and many firms are not able to keep in line with the requirements of their customers. Little new business has been available from the hosiery industry but most of the midland firms still have large orders on their books.

Appreciable weights of finer Egyptian counts and specialities have been booked but demand for Egyptian yarns generally has been spasmodic. Only restricted business has been possible in yarns for the export trade.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest (11-14 a.m.) 10.87—01

N. Y. October Lowest (10-2 a.m.) 10.80—08

Liverpool October Highest 6.02—02

Liverpool October Lowest 6.00—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegram from New York:—

"Near months relatively firm due to fears that Ican might result in hedge selling being confined to distant months. Rains would be beneficial in texas."

"Inclined to think crop estimate 15,000,000 discounted."

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Bureau report expected about 15,000,000 bales.

Cotton dull, prebureau market. Average private estimate 15,100,000 Loan agitation causing some short covering. Scattered complains dryness Western Oklahoma, Texas. Wetness Atlantics. Feeling against outright loan increasing. Trade urging differential payments same as 1935 if Washington adamant on loan.

Effect of large crop possibility tempered by continued agitation crop loan. Cloth markets dull, awaiting report. Market expecting 15 million bales estimate. In our opinion such figures would depress the prices. Hedge selling steadily increasing.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., have received the following cable:—

Garside:—Crop prospect about unchanged. Past week continued heat West would hurt average six private estimates 1,53,00,000. Weekly weather forecast mixed. Foreign crop indication 1,95,00,000. Cloths slow America abroad World commodities firm.

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept. 1936 to 5th Aug. 1937		3,096,248
Same time previous season		3,114,141
Exports from 1st Sept. 1936 to 5th Aug. 1937		
	1936-37	1935-36
United Kingdom	80,376	119,436
Continent	391,128	387,341
China	39,400	93,337
Japan	1,520,068	1,315,510
Coast Ports	39,320	29,951
U. S. A.	8,910	3,517
	2,079,202	1,949,592
Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1936 to 5th Aug. 1937		297,125
Estimated Mill consumption from 1st Sept. 1936 to 5th Aug. 1937		734,667
Same period last year		753,175
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and other Mills in Bombay on 5th Aug. 1937		784,052
Same time last year		776,377

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Up-Country from 1st Sept. 1936 to 29th July 1937	2,228,335
Same time previous season	1,855,657
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept. 1936 to 22nd July 1937	2,044,213
Same time previous year	1,681,208

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Broach July/Aug. op. 194 3/4; highest 194 3/4; lowest 194 1/2; closing 194 1/2.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 207 1/2; highest 208 1/2; lowest 207 1/4; closing 208.

Oomra D/J. op. 192 1/2; highest 193 1/4; lowest 192 1/4; closing 192 1/4.

Bengal D/J op. 155 3/4; highest 155 3/4; lowest 155 1/4; closing 155 1/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (21-8-37) Rs. 8 3/4.

Teji/Mandi for Broach April/May (31-3-38) Rs. 24 1/2.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,381
Linseed	3,127
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	243
Groundnuts	3,109
Rice	14,222
Myrabollams	823
Mowraseed	304
Gram	1,121
Joowar	1,230
Maize	47
Bajree	1,118
Indian Sugar	276
	Tons.
Coal	1,967

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Following a small decline in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 208/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs 209 on scattered buying. At this level there was some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 208/4 but again improved to Rs. 208/8. The undertone of the market was steady. There was no new business and operators are awaiting the Bureau report.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened quiet at a decline of 2 points. The local market was quietly steady and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A	195	4	0
Broach A/M	209	0	0
Oomra D/J	193	4	0
Bengal D/J	156	8	0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 6th August	151
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	3,096,599
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,124,768
Decrease	28,359

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 9.

	Sup	Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—				
Broach No. 2	203	200	197	194
Punjab-Ame.	217	214	211	208
Surat	255	252	249	246
Rajpipla	251	248	245	242
Navsari	265	262	259	256

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Bengal Superfine	158/60
Bengal Fine	156/58
C. P. 1	198/200
C. P. 2	193/95
Arvi	193/95
Ellichpur	191/93
Berar	188/91
Khamgaon	188/91
Mulkapur	186/88
Khandesh	181/85
Jalna/Sailu	183/86
Burwah Sanavad	188/91
Mathia	158/63
Broach Fine	195/200
Punjab/American	205/15
Punjab 289F.	260/70
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	235/40
Surat	245/50
Navsari	256/60
Kampala	387/89

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Aug 9

200 Viram Ladha Broach 198
100 Samji Karamshi Palej 197 1/2
100 Samji Karamshi Palej 196 1/2
100 Andarshan Cletan Sadli 199 1/2
150 Moon Mil, Tandoadam 216 3/4
100 Moon Mill Palejfaram 202 1/2
100 Moon Mill Sadlifaram 9 on
100 Raghavanshi Mill Berchha 176
100 Sawasti Mill Bodelifaram 17 on

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug 9

In full-pressed bales	7-8-37.	This year.	Since 1st Sept.
Khandesh			206,179
Central India			338,410
Barsi and Nagar			174,497
Hyderabad Gaorani			101,666
Berar			579,602
Central Provinces			114,551
Total Oomras			1,514,905
Dholera	265		181,794
N W Provinces			10,399
Rajputana			97,291
Sind Punjab	32		350,172
Broach			342,727
Coompta and Dharwar	104		73,229
Westerns Northerns			40,327
Cocoanada			155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			21,519
Persian			14
American			20,194
Egyptian and African			443,848
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			226
Total	401		3,096,800

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 5th Aug

In full-pressed bales	7-8-37.	This year.
Europe	261	480,414
Japan and China	5,802	1,559,468
Coast Ports		39,320
Up-country by Rail		297,125
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		14,848
Total	6,063	2,391,176

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 7-8-37	54000	43000
Receipts yesterday 7-8-37	12000	8000
Exports to date 7-8-37	53000	40000
Stock at Ports 6-8-37	1135000	1187000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-8-37	809000	1166000
Stock at Liverpool 6-8-37	780000	734000
Visible Supply 6-8-37	2817000	3132000
Quantity in sight 6-8-37	83000	84000
Quantity out of sight 6-8-37	137000	183000

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

October 186 Jan. 179 at Cross Rate 4.99 3/16.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 194—Liverpool May 1938 6.12 Rs. 58 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1938 208—New York May 10.84 Rs. 32 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.99 3/16.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 9.

On Saturday London gold prices declined 1 1/2d. to £6-19-5. London-Paris Exchange was steady at 132.85, and Dollar-sterling cross rate was 4.99 3/16 London silver prices closed unchanged. India sold. Business was small. Montreal silver futures were unchanged. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited business and quotations were as under:

GOLD

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready	34	7	0
Shrawan	34	6	9
Bhadarva	34	5	9

SILVER.

Ready	51	14	0
Shrawan	51	15	0
Bhadarva	52	1	0

U. S. COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

	Bales	Condition
Clement Curtis and Co	15,610,000	80.8
Fairchild	14,973,000	—
Journal of Commerce	15,721,000	81.0
Fossick Bureau	15,114,000	77.1
Southern Correspondent	15,560,000	—
Average New York Cottton Members	15,082,000	—

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Aug. 9.

On Saturday Liverpool market was easy but Chicago closed steady on reports of better export demand. There is no rain in Argentine and the drought continues. The local market was fairly steady and quotations were as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed September	8	2	6
Linseed May	8	1	3
Wheat September	5	8	3
Wheat January	5	13	3
Wheat May	5	9	3

Groundnuts Coromandal Shelled

London, Aug. 7.

September £14-12-6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Groundnuts August.—			
Opening	37	1	6
Highest	37	1	6
Lowest	36	12	0
Closing	36	12	0
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	34	14	0
Highest	34	14	0
Lowest	34	12	6
Closing	34	12	6
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	17	2	0
Highest	17	3	9
Lowest	17	1	0
Closing	17	3	9
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	36	0	0
Highest	36	0	0
Lowest	35	12	0
Closing	35	12	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	35	1	0
Highest	35	3	0
Lowest	35	1	0
Closing	35	2	0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	19	6	0
Highest	19	6	6
Lowest	19	4	0
Closing	19	6	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

October	102 3/8d.
December	103 3/8d.
March	101 3/8d

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 7.

September	dol 1.12 7/8
December	dol 1.13 5/8
May	1.15 3/8

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 9.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-8-0.
Shipment September Rs. 5-14-0.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 6-0-0.
Kesar Rs. 10-14-0.
Saraya Rs. 10-10-0
Java Spot F 7.00.

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug. 9.

Octobre	67.60+90
November	68.10+90

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug. 9.

August	223.90—40
October	220.00+10
November	218.10
December	218.60+100
February	218.70+180

Trade Tendencies

Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cables:—

"Wheat:—With demand slow good weather Europe fears Russian offers may go temporarily lower prefe wait to buy.

Metals:—Continue hold favourable opinion particularly spelter due good demand America.

Sugar and Rubber: Opinion unchanged."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 9.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 100/8	
per cent 1951/54 111/12	
per cent 1941 Bonds 104/2	
per cent U P Bonds 96/8	
1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/7	
1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/12	
per cent 1948 Bonds 108/4	
per cent 1960/70 111/10	
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 118/2	
per cent 1939/44 105/13	
per cent 1940/43 108/3	
1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 104/5	
TAX FREES	
per cent 1953/63 111/8	
per cent 1945/55 120/3	
1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 104	
per cent 1935 Mysore 123	
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
per cent B P T 1974 109	
per cent M Deb 1974 108/8	
per cent M Deb 1949 108/0	
per cent 1954 131	
per cent K P T 1956 131	
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 101/8	

MONEY MARKET

Opening Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 9

B C RATES I I D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling I I D D	1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T	1/6 5/32
Bank's buying D D	1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling I T	266 3/8
Bank's buying T T	264 1/4
PARIS—	
Bank's selling T T	992
Bank's buying T T	1,012
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T T	77 1/2
Bank's buying T T	77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling D D	67 3/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling D D	67 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D D	83 1/8
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D D	79 3/4
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling D D	92

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.99 1/4 7th instant

Japan/London 1/2 9th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 9th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 9th instant.

Java London 9.02 9th instant.

London/Paris 132.85 7th instant.

London/Belgium 29.62 1/2 7th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.70 1/2 7th instant.

London/Berlin 12.39 7th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 5/8 7th instant.

London/New York 4.98.82 7th instant.

London/Amsterdam 9.04 1/8 7th instant.

London/Italy 94.70 7th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-6 1/2 6th instant.

Gold £6-19-5 7th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 6th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 7th instant.

Silver London Forward 20 1/16 8th instant.

Silver London Forward 20 7th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 6th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 6th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 6th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 11/16 per cent 7th instant.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY—

Call 1/2 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Steady

TIN CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS

According to the July issue of the International Tin Research and Development Council's Bulletin, published by the Hague Statistical Office, world production of tin in the first five months of the current year totalled 75,477 tons, of which 87 per cent (65,591 tons) was produced by the countries signatory to the International Tin Agreement. World production for the year ended May 1937 was 184,818 tons, against 160,337 tons in the preceding year. The corresponding statistics of tin consumption for these periods were respectively 175,627 tons and 156,329 tons. The proportion of the world's tin used in the U.S.A. has increased from 42 1/2 per cent in the year ended May 1936 to 48 1/2 per cent in the year ended May 1937.

AMERICAN DEMAND

The consumption of tin in the American tinplate industry increased by 55 per cent to 40,200 tons; tin used for bearing metals by 16 per cent to 3,810 tons; tin in solder by 14 per cent to 12,750 tons; tin in bronze, collapsible tubes and foil by 21 per cent to 12,770 tons, and tin for all other uses in the U.S.A. increased by 33 per cent to 10,100 tons. The following table shows the quantities of tin used in the principal countries during the year ended May 1937, and the changes as compared with the previous year, the figures being in tons of 2,240 lbs.

	Year ended May 1937	1936	p.c. increase or decrease
U.S.A.	85,066	66,416	+28.1
United Kingdom	21,440	23,493	— 8.7
U.S.S.R.	10,965	8,096	+35.4
Germany	9,930	9,388	+ 5.8
France	9,907	9,026	+ 9.8
Japan	8,118	6,362	+27.6
Other countries+	30,201	33,548	—10.0
Total Apparent Consumption	175,627	156,329	+12.3

+Including Italy and Spain.

RUSSIAN FIGURES.

Tin consumption in Russia increased by more than 35 per cent in the year ended May 1937 as compared with the previous year. In the U.S.A. there was an increase of 28 per cent, in Japan of 27.6 per cent, in Germany 5.8 per cent, France 9.8 per cent, and in Canada 15.6 per cent. In the United Kingdom there was a decrease of 8.7 per cent in the year ended May 1937, but the June figure of 2841 tons brings the total for the twelve months to June up to 24,362 tons, representing an increase of about 2,600 tons over the previous year.

CONSUMING INDUSTRIES.

The world output of tinplate totalled 4,028,000 tons in the year ended May 1937, against 3,233,000 tons in the preceding year. The output of this industry has increased by over 50 per cent as compared with the average annual output for the period 1925-1929.

The output of the world motor industry amounted to 6,132,000 vehicles in the year ended May 1937, this figure being only 150,000 lower than the 1929 record.

TIN STOCKS AND PRICES.

World visible stocks of tin decreased by 588 tons in June 1937 to 22,439 tons, compared with a level of 15,536 tons at the end of June 1936. The average cash price of Standard for June 1937 was £249-19-11d., compared with £250-17-0d. in May and £267-8-6d. in April.

HAPUR WHEAT MARKET

Bulls Confident

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, Aug 7.

The wheat market during the week under review showed slight departure from the usually trodden path of moving in sympathy with foreign cables. During the early days of the week the local market recorded a rise of an anna per maund despite easier oversea cables, the long absence of rains and not weather accounting for this sentiment. But with local showers and low foreign cables prices fell heavily. From 3-4-8 quoted last week, they touched 3-5-9 highest during the week and declined again to 3-3-8 closing finally at 3-4-0. Bulls are sticking to their guns the plea that present is only a temporary phase and that Japanese demand will strengthen their hands. American weather and crop outlook have been, however too strong for them to resist. Welcome showers have been received in both these countries, and although the exact extent of their benefit to the crop may be a point in dispute, there is no gainsaying in fact that they have depressed the outlook for the present. More over there is an utter lack of interest in Indian cargoes on the continent, with the threatened liberal U. S. S. R. and Argentine offerings and this has naturally added to the bears optimism.

HEAVY STOCKS

Locally the unusually heavy stock has induced the bears to meet the market at every step and should the anxiety on account of rains in Argentine and Australia is once removed prices are likely to give way.

There have been a lot of speculative activity while actuals export business was entirely absent. Rains have blocked the arrivals for the present. Weather has been mostly cloudy but rains have been very inadequate and are badly needed for Sugarcane, maize and fodder crops.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London July 21:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £326,406,325 on the 14th instant, showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £950,000 of bar gold was available at the daily fixing during the week. Further weakness of the dollar has led to the establishment of still lower prices, the quotation of yesterday marking a fresh low point for the current year.

The premium over the dollar parity which on Thursday was 2d contracted to 1/2d next day and remained at that level until yesterday when it disappeared. To-day there was again a premium amounting to 1d.

It was announced in Friday's Press that an agreement had been arrived at between the United States and Brazil under which the U.S.A. undertakes to sell gold to Brazil at such time and in such amounts as the Brazilian Government may request up to 60,000,000, and to make available to that government or its fiscal agent dollar exchange under conditions which "will safeguard the interests of both countries". The main purpose of this agreement is said to be to facilitate the establishment of a Brazilian Central Bank, but even without full knowledge of the details it cannot be doubted that advantages both direct and indirect must accrue to the U.S.A.

News concerning revaluation of gold stocks held in Central Banks comes from two centres, it being understood that the gold holding of the Bank of France is to be revalued at the lower limit of gold content of the franc permitted by the Devaluation Law of October last, viz., 43 milligrammes, whilst the gold holdings of the Bank of Japan which are reported to amount to 500,000,000 yen at the rate of 1 yen 33 sen per gramme are to be revalued at "market value minus a 10 per cent margin". On the new basis the value of the Bank's holding is stated to be 1,312,000,000 yen.

In the case of France the resultant profit is to be used to create a Defence Fund to support Rentes, whilst in that of Japan, the profit is to be utilized to create an Exchange Equalization Fund.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 12th instant to midday on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,561,490
Tanganyika Territory	7,969
Kenya	14,500
British India	135,924
British Malaya	11,125
Australia	28,755
New Zealand	7,460
Germany	815,432
Netherlands	2,824
Switzerland	13,382
China	724,199
Other countries	12,031
	£3,335,091

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£2,335,468
Yugoslavia	101,448

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Good Demand For Cash Shares

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

The forward business remained closed to-day in the local Share Bazar owing to "Valan".

In the cash section, there was fairly good enquiry for Scindia shares which were placed at Rs. 30/4. Tata Steel second preference shares improved to Rs. 168/- India Bank shares were quoted at Rs. 144/8- and New India shares changed hands at Rs. 46.

Wall Street Market

New York, Aug. 7.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations from the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Del.
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	57
Electric Power and Light	22
United Gas Corp.	10
American Tel. and Tel.	170 1/4
Western Union Telg.	46 1/2
Great North Pfd. Railway	50
New York Central Railway	40
Southern Pacific Railway	48
Union Pacific Railway	125
Aviation Corp	7
Bethelehem Steel	100
Republic Steel	39
United States Steel	118 3/4
Amr. Car Foundry	51
Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt	15
Amr. Rolling Mills	40
United S. Smelting	91
Youngstown Sheet	51
Anaconda Copper Mining	63
Int. Nickel of Canada	65 1/4
Chrysler	117
General Motors	58
General Electric	57 1/4
Union Carbide	160 1/2
Socony Oil	22
St. Oil o N. J. Oil	58
National Dairy	20
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	44 1/2
Amerex	27 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	710
U. S. Rubb	60
Phillips Petroleum	62

Market quiet and firm in Steels, Coppers, and Oils U. S. Rubber earned dol 1.24 in six months. Turnover 310,000 shares.

Finland	23,080
Netherlands	11,920
Switzerland	17,364
Other countries	1,427
	£2,490,717

Two consignments of gold from Russia, each valued at about £900,000, are reported to be on their way to London.

The s.s. 'Maloja" which sailed from Bombay on the 17th instant carries gold to the value of about £251,000.

The following are the details of United Kingdom imports and exports of gold for the month of June 1937:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£7,466,830
British West Africa	462,304
Southern Rhodesia	444,389
Kenya	32,238
Tanganyika Territory	28,242
British India	640,321
British Malaya	44,566
Palestine	11,126
Australia	310,061
New Zealand	79,297
British West India Islands and British Guiana	17,355
Peru	85,770
Venezuela	31,185
Soviet Union	2,818,341
Germany	1,715,391
Netherlands	268,783
Belgium	321
France	15,975,690
Switzerland	708,489
Poland	18,902
Other countries	39,640
	£32,016,374

EXPORTS.

British India	£77,987
United States of America	25,689,281
Germany	30,950
Netherlands	49,507
Belgium	1,596,555
France	7,937
Finland	92,558
Switzerland	47,151
Poland	475
Yugoslavia	127,206
Other countries	6,665
	£27,725,792

SILVER.

The market has remained small with only spasmodic Indian interest upon the buying side whilst offerings have comprised resales by tired bull operators and small China sales. Influenced to some extent by the weaker dollar, the tone has been heavy and the tendency downward, prices to-day at 19.13/16d for cash and 19.7/8d for forward comparing with 20d for both deliveries on Wednesday last.

The market, though still sluggish, would probably respond readily to any fresh factor.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 12th instant to midday on the 19th instant:—

IMPORTS

Egypt	£ 70,071
Argentina	5,391
Canada	2,222
Belgium	2,750
Japan	36,701
Other countries	3,539
	£120,674

EXPORTS

British India	£ 42,940
Arabia	13,080
Aden and Dependencies	5,100
Hungary	49,400
Sweden	2,800
U. S. A.	8,930
Other countries	5,298
	£127,598

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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MONSOON

is the time when we sell Eggs for Hatching of English Poultry at Re. 2/- per dozen Forwarding 12 annas extra. ASIAN FARMS, 11, Connaught Road, Poona Send for free Pricelist showing

REDUCTIONS

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937

Cawnpore Labour Victory

WORKERS TO RESUME TO-DAY

Premier Persuades Millowners To Recognise Union

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

In view of the seriousness of the situation in Cawnpore Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier, proceeded to Cawnpore yesterday and had conversations with the parties concerned

Information has just been received that a settlement has been arrived at. The strike will be called off and work will be resumed to-morrow

The Premier is still there and is expected back by noon.—A. P.

RECOGNITION FOR UNION

Committee To Enquire Into Strikers' Grievances

CAWNPORE, Aug. 9.

The Labour dispute at Cawnpore ended to-day through the intervention of Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, the Premier of the United Provinces Government, who has been labouring from last evening for a successful termination of the strike, which involved more than 30,000 workers.

Eighteen demands were put up by the Mazdoor Sabha. These have been accepted by the Northern India Millowners' Association.

RECOGNITION FOR UNION

According to the agreement, the Mazdoor Sabha will be recognised by the millowners as a duly constituted organisation representing Factory Labour at Cawnpore. There will be no victimisation of workers for active participation in the strike or in the normal activities of the Union. There will be no overtime work without payment, and no work on Sundays, pending enquiry by a Committee appointed by the Government.

The workers dismissed during the last two months for participation in the strikes will be reinstated. There will be no wage cuts, nor shall any intensification take place pending the report of the Enquiry Committee. Disputes arising out of the execution of the terms of the agreement will be referred to a Committee of Enquiry.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

There will be no strike without due notice, and none during the pendency of Enquiry. An Enquiry Committee, consisting of one representative of the Mazdoor Sabha, one representative of the employers, and three members nominated by the Government will be appointed to inquire into the question of wage-cuts, schemes for the intensification of Labour, the general condition of Labour in factories, the working of the jobber system and the advisability or otherwise of abolishing it. The Committee will submit their report within two months of the date of appointment.

The strike will be called off, and the workers will return to their duties to-morrow. The agreement will apply to all the mills and the mill-workers at Cawnpore. It has been signed by Sir Tracy Gavin Jones for the millowners and Mr. Hariharnath Sastri and other office-bearers of the Mazdoor Sabha.—A. P.

SARASWATI COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE

Literary Association Formed

(From A Correspondent)

Under the auspices of the Saraswati Commercial Institute, Parel, the second of the series of lectures on "Aspects of Indian Industries" was delivered by Prof. N. S. Rao presided over by Mr. R. D. Sule, Bombay representative and Council member of the All India Institute of Stenographers, Calcutta.

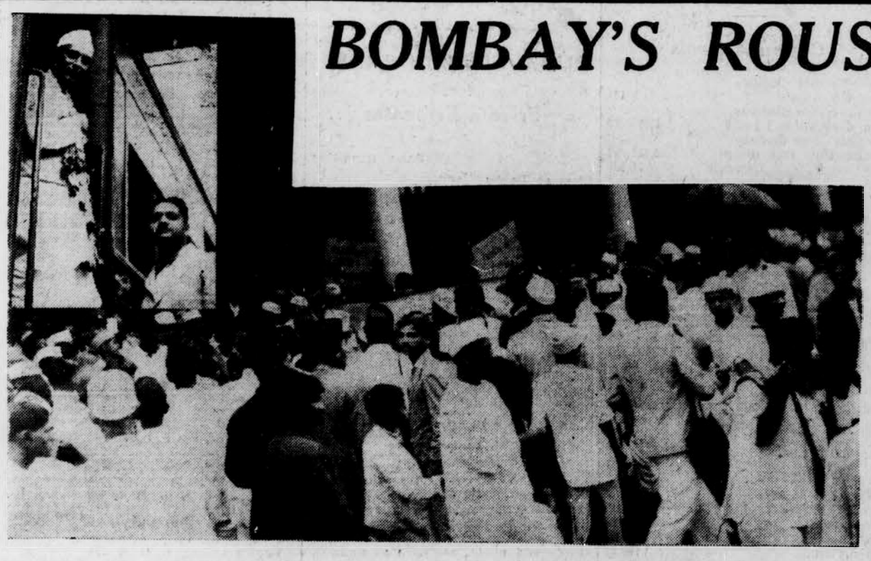
At the outset a literary association under the Institute was formed for the benefit of the students.

The lecturer gave a brief resume of the various factors that govern any industry and particularly of the geographical situation. While admiring the history of the growth of the industries of Japan, the lecturer, stressed more on the observation of the improvement of the West and to adopt the best from both the East and West in proper proportion suitable to India.

The meeting terminated after proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. R. D. Sule and Prof. N. S. Rao, by Principal S. S. Nath.

As many as five thousand primary Congress members have so far been enrolled within the jurisdiction of the Saran District Congress Committee Bihar.

BOMBAY'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO JAWAHAR



Bombay accorded a rousing reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the President of the Indian National Congress, on his arrival in the City on Monday morning by the Calcutta Mail. A view of the cheering crowds rushing towards the train to greet the Congress President.

Surging Crowds Rush To Greet Congress President

BOMBAY, Monday.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, with his daughter Miss Indira Nehru, arrived by the Calcutta Mail (via Cheoki) at Victoria Terminus at 8-15, this morning.

When the train whistled in there was a rush to Pundit Jawahar's compartment and when it drew up along the platform, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Chairman of the B. P. C. C., boarded the compartment and garlanded the Pundit, amidst shouts of "Jawaharlal-ki-jai."

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President of the Indian National Congress, stepped out of the third class compartment of the Calcutta Mail this morning at the Victoria Terminus amidst cries of "Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru-ki-Jai" from hundreds of people that had gathered on the platform to receive the 'Rashtrapathi.'

He was accompanied by his daughter Miss Indira Nehru who was looking unwell and his Secretary.

The Pandit has come to Bombay in connection with his daughter's operation for tonsillitis and will stay in the city till Thursday, when he leaves for Wardha to attend the Congress Working Committee meeting. He is having as few public engagements in the city as possible.

RECEPTION AT V. T

A large number of Congressmen had gathered on the platform to accord a welcome to the Congress President prominent among them being Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C, Messrs S. A. Brelvi, S. K. Patil, Mulraj Karsondas, Ganpathishanker Desai and G. P Hatheesingh.

Mrs. Krishna Hatheesingh, sister of Pandit Jawaharlal, was also present on the platform specially to greet Miss Indira Nehru, whom she had not seen since she left for Europe

As soon as the train stopped, Mr. K. F Nariman stepped into the compartment and garlanded Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter

After a chat with some of the friends he drove with his daughter to his sister's residence at Warden Road.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATION.

Just before the arrival of the train Mr. K. F. Nariman came to know that Mr Godiwala had brought a procession of students and youths to demonstrate.

Some students bearing placards "Justice to Vir Nariman" and "Down with Fascist Dictatorship" had lined up outside the platform.

Mr. K. F. Nariman pleaded with Mr. Godiwala, who headed the students, not to indulge in any demonstration against the Congress President and pointed out that, if they wanted to convey their feelings to the President of the Congress, they could do it by proper representation.

Outside the platform of the station, some students had lined up in a row, bearing aloft the placards and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru walked straight and past by them amidst renewed shouts of "Jawaharlal-ki-Jai" and "Nariman-ki-Jai."

RECEPTION AT DADAR

Muslims Greet Congress President

A grand reception was accorded to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress at the Dadar Railway Station on behalf of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee. A large number of Muslims were present on the platform including Moulana Abdul Bari and members of the All-Parties Muslim Association. Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, Vice-President of the 'F' Ward Committee garlanded Panditji and welcomed him on behalf of the Committee. The Congress President was also garlanded by the All-Parties Muslim Association.

SOCIALIST SEARCHED ON RLY. STATION

(From A Correspondent.)

Nanu Desai, a Congress Socialist has been searched and threatened arrest on Surat railway station on his way to Navasari.

Desai's so-called communistic tendency is the reason for harassment.

Knowing that the search was unauthorized Desai refused to give answer to the queries of the searchers.

REAL STRUGGLE LIES AHEAD

C. P. Ministers' Appeal To Strengthen Congress

AKOLA, Aug. 9.

"We must strive and keep the flag flying, even by personal sacrifice. The Congress by accepting offices has not achieved its goal. This is merely an experiment on the way for attaining our goal," observed the Premier, Dr. Khare, unfurling the national flag here.

Over a thousand people attended the flag hoisting ceremony including the other ministers of the Central Provinces.

The Ministers then visited six educational institutions and two public libraries in the place. In the afternoon the merchants of Akola gave a reception to the Ministers when an assurance of full support and co-operation on behalf of the merchants' community was given.

The Premier and the Finance Minister, Mr. D. K. Mehta replying, said that they would do all that was possible to redress their grievances.

Speaking at mass meeting attended by over five thousand people, Dr. Khare exhorted the people to strengthen the Congress and enhance its prestige. He added that they should submit their grievances to the Ministry through the local Congress Committees for redress

Pandit Ravishankar Shukla, the Education Minister, appealed to the people to enrol themselves as Congress members in large numbers while Mr M Y Shariff called on the Muslims to join the Congress without any suspicion and strengthen it to fight for independence.

The Ministers were entertained at night at a dinner which was attended by five thousand persons.—A. P.

Bogey On Fire In Running Train

None Reported To Be Injured

AHMEDABAD. Aug. 9.

The "Gujarat Samachar" states that one of the bogies of a mail train caught fire while running between Bala and Lakhtar stations. The bogies were detached at Lakhtar station. No one was injured.—A. P.

No Order Issued On Release Of Bihar Politicals

PATNA, Aug. 8.

The following communique has been issued by the Bihar Government:

"Although the subject of the release of the political prisoners has been engaging the attention of the Government of Bihar, a statement appearing in the Press that orders for their release have been passed is incorrect, for no such orders have been passed

"Orders have been passed for the removal of restrictions imposed on internees under the Public Safety Act. The externment orders passed under the same Act against the following persons has also been removed: Mahindra Narayan Roy, Santiram Mandal and Kiran Chandra Mitra.

"The restrictions imposed on certain persons under the Criminal Tribe Act have also been removed."—A. P.

LUCKNOW: The Hon. Dr Kailasnath Katju Minister for Justice and the Hon. Mrs. Vijaylakshmi Pandit, Minister for Local Self-Government, are leaving on Saturday for Allahabad

"GIVE UNITED RESISTANCE TO FEDERATION"

Socialists Appeal To Congress And Other Anti-Imperialist Bodies

PATNA, Aug. 8.

The Congress Socialists' attitude towards Indian Federation is outlined in a resolution passed by a meeting of the Party executive to-day. It describes the Federation as the most reactionary feature of the Government of India Act and adds that it "hands over the destinies of the Indian people into the hands of the most despotic and most oppressive elements in Indian Society, namely the Indian Princes"

It urges the Congress, therefore, and anti-Imperialist bodies to prepare an irresistible mass agitation against Federation, and suggests that in every province where there is a Congress majority the Provincial Assemblies should resolve to dissociate themselves from and refuse to elect members for the Federal Assembly.

Should the Viceroy through the Governors use constitutional makeshifts and send their nominees as elected Delegates, and thereby bring Federal Government into existence, the Congress should answer the challenge by asking the Ministers to resign and launching a mass movement against the fresh Imperialist aggression.

Another resolution of the Party urges absolute abstention from participating in King's proposed Coronation visit and functions connected therewith.—A.P.

Bulawayo:—Mrs. Bonney, the Australian airwoman, who is on a goodwill flight from Australia to South Africa has arrived at Bulawayo.

WEEKLY JOURNAL PROSCRIBED BY HOLKAR GOVT.

INDORE: August 9.

The "Central India and Rajputana Times," a weekly vernacular paper, issued from Ajmere has been proscribed by the Holkar Government.—A.P.

SPLIT IN INDORE LABOUR RANKS

INDORE Aug. 9.

As a sequel to the Prime Minister's award in the recent Indore Mill labour dispute, a split occurred in the labour ranks, with the formation of a new Labour Union. There are now two unions claiming allegiance of Indore Mill labour.

Mr Gulzarilal Nanda is arriving here to-morrow when a general meeting of the labourers will be held for considering the situation.—A P

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

HERE'S WHAT WE WANT, GRAB--THIS CARD WITH OUR FINGERPRINTS ON IT!-- IT'S LUCKY I FOUND 'EM BEFORE YOU PLUGGED WADE!
WELL, THERE'S NOTHIN' TO STOP ME FROM PLUGGIN' HIM NOW IS THERE?
NOT A--LISTEN! SOME-ONE'S COMING THIS WAY--FROM TH' NEXT ROOM!
WADE, ARE YOU ALL RIGHT? WHY DID YOU TURN OFF THE LIGHTS?
I TURNED EM OFF, DONAVAN--I THOUGHT YOU'D BE SCARED IF YOU SAW MY GUN!
7-10
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